

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

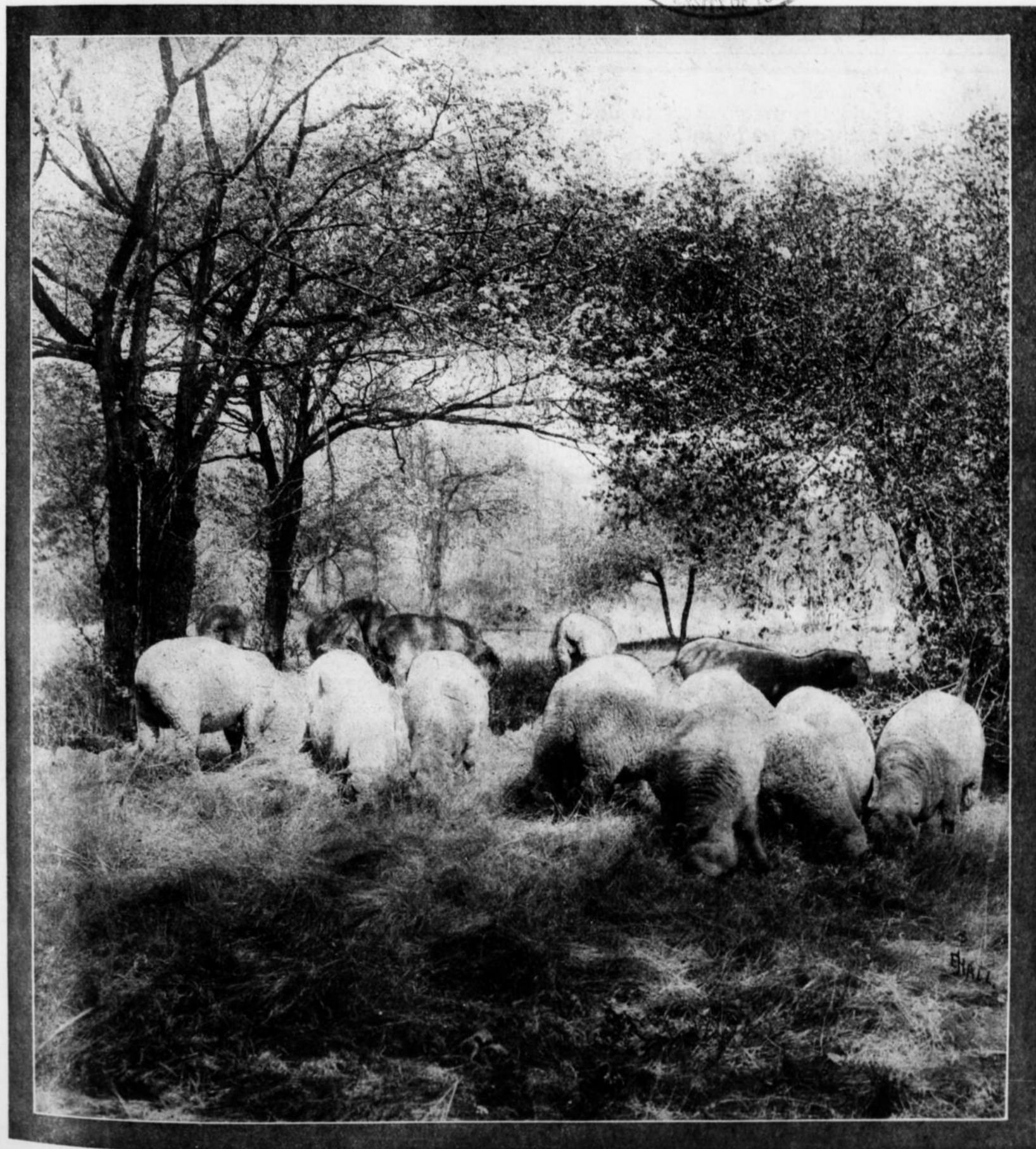
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## Curiosities of Insect Life

By Dan McCowan

IN prehistoric times the great beasts of the forests and mountains were a terror to mankind. Armed with such primitive weapons as sling and stone, or bow and arrow, the skin-clad hunter might in turn become the prey of the lion, the bear or the wolf pack. Today, man has obtained mastery over the large mammals, and even in the most remote wilderness is no longer menaced by the teeth and claws of the most powerful carnivores.

Within the past twenty-five years science has revealed to man the danger to which he is exposed from the most minute organisms, and has clearly proven that in comparison with the large wild animals of the earth, many apparently insignificant forms of insect life are by far the more deadly. At the beginning of this century malaria was still considered an "impure-air" disease, and yellow fever was a "miasma" until the year 1902. Up till then no one imagined that the mosquito was responsible for the spread of these deadly plagues. And it was but yesterday that the transmission of infantile paralysis was definitely attributed to the common stable fly.

In the number of species, insects far exceed the birds and beasts combined. There are at the present time about 385,000 species of insects listed and described. About one-tenth of these are known to exist on the North American continent. This is an appalling number and may be but half of the whole number of species present upon this earth. In fact, the great task of collecting and listing insect life is said to be but started. The young entomologist may well be amazed in learning that in all probability there are some eight or ten millions of species which have not yet been described.

### We've Been Introduced, Thank You

In Western Canada the best-known insect and most blood-thirsty creature is the mosquito. Fortunately, the variety so abundant in our woods and swamps is not a disease carrier, and beyond being a source of irritation and annoyance, does not seriously impair the health of anyone. Kipling, in writing his poem concerning the female of the species, might well have inserted a verse about this insect pest, it being a fact that only the female mosquito has the power to bite. During the past two summers a most successful anti-mosquito campaign has been carried on in the National Park, at Banff. To make this great playground pleasant for the hosts of prairie folks who now come annually to camp amongst the high hills and by the cooling streams it was necessary that the mosquito should be eradicated. So now some thousands of gallons of crude oil have been sprayed upon the pools of stagnant snow-water, and thousands more upon the stagnant marshes and swamps, and soon there will be no such insect in the valley of the upper Bow. The oil is sprayed upon the water surface, where, forming a thin film, it effectually prevents the mosquito larvae from coming to the surface to breathe. (It is surprising how many mosquitoes may emerge from that barrel of stagnant rain-water which stands open to the weather at the end of the barn eaves).

### Why Not "Sociable" and "Unsociable"?

Wasps are divided into two main groups, the Social Wasps and the Solitary Wasps. The former are the paper-makers, living in spherical nests among the branches of the trees, and the

closely related but much more fervid variety which nest in colonies underground. The Solitary Wasps are common throughout the prairie provinces, and while not so obvious to the casual observer as their community-dwelling cousins, have manners and habits which are at all times profoundly interesting.

There are three kinds of solitary wasps, known respectively as the Masons, the Carpenters and the Miners. The first-named fashion nests of mud which are usually attached to rocks or to the walls of houses; the Carpenters drill holes in trees for the reception of their eggs, while the Miners sink shafts in the ground and excavate chambers wherein their young are hatched. The larvae of each one of these wasps are carnivorous, and, disdaining carrion, demand fresh and living food. The adult wasp does not attend personally to the offspring—in fact she never even sees them. But an amazing provision



Spraying oil at Mosquito Creek, Banff, to exterminate mosquitoes.

has been made by Nature in order that the demands of the larvae may be satisfied. When the egg has been deposited in the cell prepared for it, the adult wasp catches a number of insects, such as flies, grasshoppers and small beetles. These are at once paralyzed by being stung in three important nerve centres. The victims are then placed beside the egg where they remain in a comatose state, and are available as food to the wasp larva when it emerges. The extraordinary circumstance is that each succeeding generation of wasps, although they have never seen the operation performed, and have no means of acquiring anatomical knowledge of food insects, are yet able to sting the luckless captives in such a way that life in them is suspended for many days.

### The Rival of the Frog

Many insects are capable of producing sounds, the cricket, the grasshopper and the meadow locust being notable examples. The "singing" sounds are made by the insect rubbing the base of one wing over the other, that particular part being modified to produce the noise. Each species of these wing-rubbing creatures has a peculiar and distinctive "note." From this ability to "sing" it is but logical to infer that insects have hearing powers also. In almost all species the sense of smell is highly developed and serves to attract them to their food and to other individuals of like species. Entomologists in general are agreed that the organs of smell are located in the antennae. All insects appear to be very short-sighted, failing to observe objects more than a few feet distant.

The common house fly can neither bite nor sting, yet it is by far the most dangerous creature in Western Canada. It is the world's champion disease carrier and the most prevalent insect pest of modern times. The outstanding characteristic of this curse of civilization is its extraordinary fecundity. A female fly lays about 120 eggs at a time, these hatching out as larvae in 24 hours. In a week they reach the secondary or pupa stage, and six days later are transformed into adult flies. This process repeated over and over again throughout the summer months results in an enormous progeny from one fly.

By reason of their nocturnal habits moths are but seldom noticed. Many

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## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL  
Associate Editor

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## Our Ottawa Letter

Government Promises Bill Providing for Bank Inspection—Senate May Block Branch Line Bills and Transferable Vote

By The Guide's Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, May 30.—The parliamentary bill of fare during the past week has been highly varied in character. Commons and Senate have been sitting almost continuously, while in addition half-a-dozen committees have been vying with each other in working out the details of legislation, and in the devising of banking and other reforms. Inevitably there is a considerable amount of over-lapping, but there are evidences that some highly-important measures will develop from the deliberations of the various bodies engaged.

From out of the tragedy of the Home Bank some good is likely to arise. The Bank Act, which in the past has been regarded as immune from amendment for a period of ten years at a time, this period representing the tenure of the banks charters, will in the future be subject to amendment just whenever parliament so decides. Government inspection or supervision of banks, which last session was frowned upon, not only by the administration but by banking representatives, is, today, admitted by both to be inevitable. Sir Thomas White, former minister of finance, approved of the principle before the McKeown Royal Commission. Hon. James Robb, acting minister of finance, admitted the efficacy of the proposal before the Banking and Commerce Committee, and has promised to submit a draft bill for its consideration. And to still further add to the consensus of opinion on the subject, C. E. Neill, first vice-president of the Canadian Bankers' Association and general manager of the Royal Bank, declared that he had no objection to government inspection "so long as it is efficient, and is conducted by a man of banking experience, responsible only to the finance minister." Mr. Neill, who was a very frank witness, expressed the opinion that any competent man who had access to the books and papers at the head office of any bank, could within a very short time ascertain whether the bank were solvent or not. Such a man, he declared, could have discovered in two hours that the Home Bank was insolvent.

Government counsel before the Royal Commission disclaimed federal responsibility for the losses of the unfortunate depositors. On behalf of the Canadian Bankers' Association, Mr. Neill took the same view. But from present indications both the government and the Bankers' Association will be saddled with greater responsibility for the savings of the people in the future than they have been in the past.

## Rural Credits

There have been three phases to the banking question as discussed during the past three weeks or so. The second has to do with rural credits, in connection with which it is fairly apparent that some action of an "emergency" character will be taken during the present session, pending further enquiry as to the best method to be employed. Approval of some system of long-term rural credits was

given by Mr. Neill, who declared that the banks would be ready to co-operate in every possible way with respect to the scheme.

The testimony of Dr. Tory, president of the University of Alberta, given before the Banking and Commerce Committee, was the most informative exposition of that subject that has so far been submitted. He has had special opportunity to study the subject, having been a member of the United States committee which studied European farm credits in 1913, and on the report of which subsequent American legislation had been based. The two most important features of the European systems of farm credit were, firstly, the evolving of a plan whereby through the co-ordinating of the credit power of a community farmers might be enabled to borrow on the lowest possible terms; secondly, the life of the credits was made long enough and the conditions such that the advances could be repaid out of the proceeds of the farmer's operations.

The two leading systems of farm credits in Europe were the French and German. The first of these was what is known as the Credit-Foncier Plan, which has to do with the lending of private capital; but the state fixes the rate of interest. The German Land-schaften System, operated through capital supplied by the state, which also fixed the rate of interest. In Germany also private capital was much used for farm mortgage purposes; indeed, 60 per cent. of it came from that source.

## Systems in U.S.

The United States farm credit systems were a combination of the state and the private system of providing capital for loans. There the state also regulated the rate of interest. The purpose was not to put private mortgage interests out of business, but rather through the government agencies, to set the conditions under which they operated.

There were two systems of farm credits across the line, the long-term and the short. In respect to the former, it had been found that the first machinery set up in the United States had not worked satisfactorily, and so in 1916 the Federal Land Banks were established, these being 12 in number located so as to serve the various portions of the Union. Behind each of these the government had placed \$750,000; they also had the right to issue their own bonds, and could loan up to 20 times their capital. Banks were authorized to loan at not more than 6 per cent., or 1 per cent. above the cost to them of their money. The Joint Stock Land Banks in the United States were organized on the Credit-Foncier system; aside from fixing the rate of interest the government had nothing to do with them. Of the \$9,000,000 of advances that these federal government farm banks had got from the government, \$7,000,000 had been repaid. Some states had gone into competition with this scheme, but it was considered quite unnecessary that they should do so. In some of the

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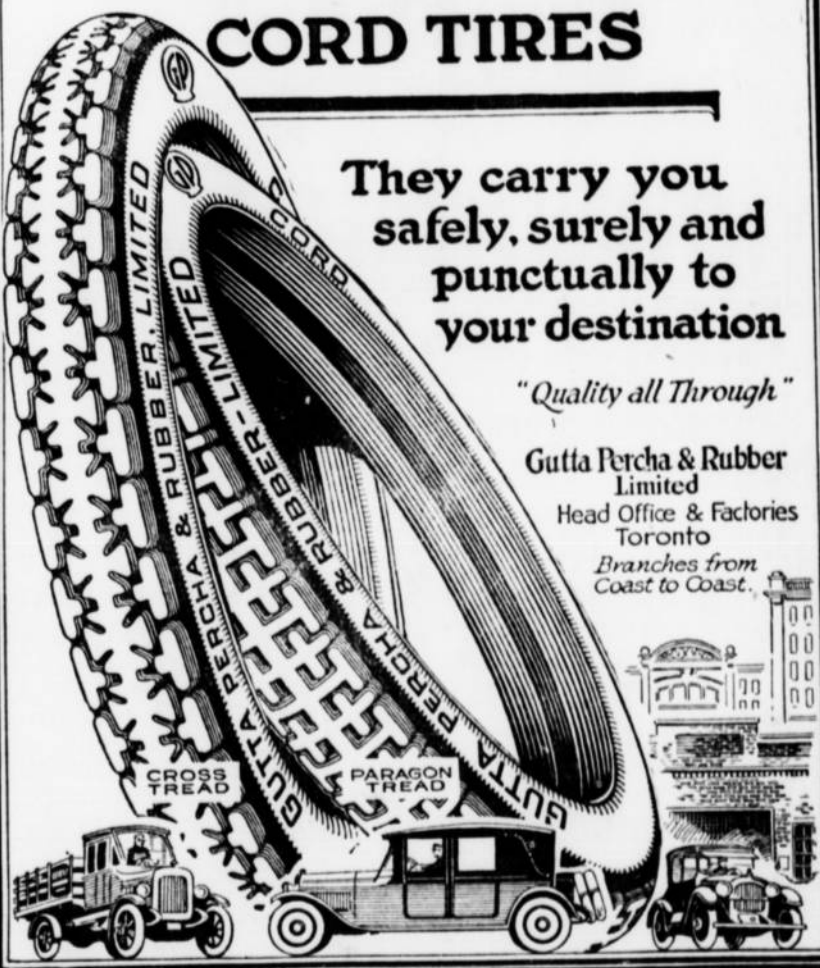
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG



### A Protectionist Dirge (From The Montreal Star)

It was quite properly in the early hours of a Bad Friday that the King government pocketed its better than "thirty pieces of silver." Its majority on the "death knell" budget reached 112, the jubilant Progressives voting solidly—with a single Ontario exception—for the measure that marks their political triumph as well as the government's flagrant betrayal of the forces that lifted it to power.

Four Liberals and one Ontario Progressive remained on the platform on which they were elected. One Liberal—Walter Mitchell—resigned his seat rather than face the decision of a vote. Two other Liberals—Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. Jacobs—took the terrific course of staying away unpaired.

But with amazing solidity the Liberal deputation from the industrial province of Quebec marched docilely into the

pen, and permitted themselves to be ticketed, priced and sold to the western drovers whose cheerful slogan—pronounced by a so-called Liberal minister enjoying the (temporary) hospitality of a Quebec constituency—is a claim that the present budget "sounds the death-knell of protection."

We doubt very much whether the funeral will follow the knell. Protection is a policy that takes a lot of killing; and patriotism is an instinct that does not easily die. Whatever the ardent lovers of office and power who now misrepresent the industrial sections of the nation at Ottawa may be willing to do in order to keep their comfortable seats and escape rude contact with the electorate, the people who live and prosper by grace of protection are most unlikely to stand tamely by and see it slaughtered.

If Mr. Mackenzie King will read his political history, he will see that the

Liberals of Canada have never won a victory on a low tariff platform. They have always won by compromising with what some of them were pleased to call their "convictions" and giving the most complete pledges that, despite their Pickwickian "platforms," they would not meddle with the settled fiscal policy of the country until they had sought and obtained another mandate from the people.

Of course, the Liberals, both in and out of power, have at times deluded themselves with the flattering theory that public opinion had changed, and that "the country was now ripe for the gradual or rapid elimination of protection." Alexander Mackenzie thought that the country did not want protection at all; but he got his enlightening answer in 1878.

In 1891, the Liberals again turned their backs on protection, flying the "veiled treason" flag of unrestricted

reciprocity; and again they were crushed at the polls. In 1896, they had learned better. Laurier reassured and compromised. The Ottawa platform was buried. Sir Richard Cartwright was sent into oblivion; and the party won.

But after 15 years, this lesson was once more forgotten. Once more, a fiscal policy cleverly calculated to make Canada "an adjunct of the United States" was adopted. One-half of the protection fence was flung down; and the Liberals were speedily flung into the same ditch.

This is why this morning's vote does not discourage us. After all, no set of time-servers in office at Ottawa can sell out anything—except themselves.

There is no one at Ottawa who has Quebec for sale.

Progressives will find—when they come to examine their purchase—that they have brought a facade, and not a building. The facade will not last long. Ring their "death bells" ever so loudly, protection will last longer than the political vagrants who sheltered themselves for a season in its wide arches and then thought to set fire to the edifice, for the placating of a band of western raiders who could possibly cause them some temporary inconvenience.

If the leaders of the West think that they can make permanent progress by tying up to allies of that kind in the East, they only succeed in proving that the West deserves and must get wiser leadership. It cannot possibly pay the West to win the support of eastern politicians who have lost the confidence of the eastern electorate. What the West wants is co-operation with eastern leaders whom the East will follow.

And that the West can get. All sane eastern opinion is firmly convinced that the East must shape its policy in such fashion as to ensure the prosperity of the West. But no one in the East believes that the best way to do this for the West, is to commit suicide upon its door-step. The West needs a prosperous East, quite as much as the East needs a prosperous West.

An alliance of western extremists who shout for such impossibilities as the Hudson Bay Railway, and of eastern Ishmaelites who advocate policies the East notoriously will never tolerate, is an alliance of unrealities, a temporary political partnership to keep power for a poor year or two. It is hard to say who will be most cruelly cheated—those who buy or those who sell.

The prime minister shows how very little he thinks of the permanent value of the bargain when he goes out of his way to announce ostentatiously that there will be no election now. He knows that the new "alliance" will not stand transport even so far as the polls.

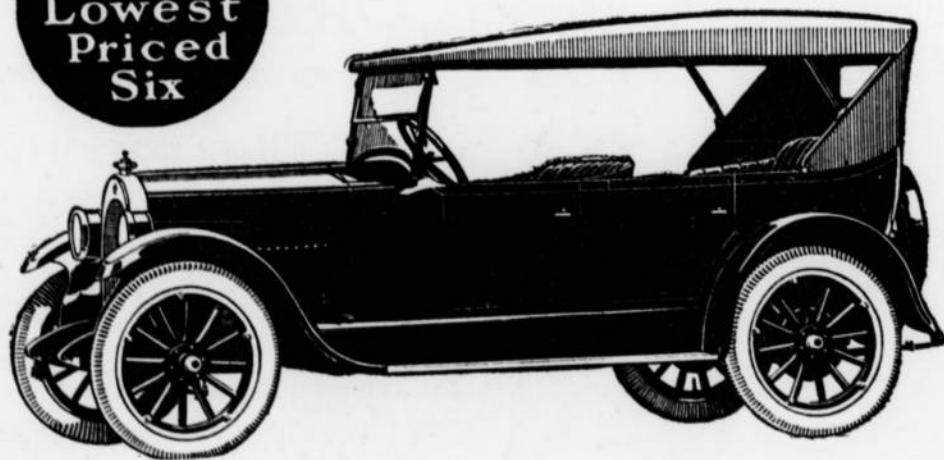
### Co-operation, a Self-Help Movement

The benefits of co-operation cannot be conferred by leaders upon the led; an attempt peculiar to this continent. Leaders may, with advantage, guide, inform and instruct, and put at the service of the rank and file the value of their judgment and experience, but in the last analysis, the success of co-operation depends upon the extent to which the mass of the members can be induced to think co-operatively, and to act co-operatively for themselves. The genuine co-operative society depends for its sound and successful growth upon the cultivation of mass-character and mass-intelligence. A society composed exclusively of people who have no interest in it but what they expect to get out of it, invariably loses the money put into it. If you are a member of a co-operative society read co-operative literature, attend co-operative meetings, take an interest in co-operative welfare, support your society with your trade, capital and goodwill, and propagate co-operation by spreading a knowledge of it among your friends.—The Canadian Co-operator.

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# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 4, 1924

## Freight Rate Discrimination

The protest of the Canadian Council of Agriculture against the ratification of the new railway freight classification has already produced results. Chairman Carvell, of the Railway Commission, has informed the Council that ample time will be given to study the classification instead of the two weeks previously allowed. The Commission will also hold sittings in the West and allow all interested parties to be heard. This is as it should be. It has taken ten years to prepare the new classification, and it means heavy increases in freight rates at a time when this country cannot carry any more freight burdens.

Aside from the actual increases in freight rates provided in the classification, it is proposed to retain the discrimination against mixed car loads of freight. This is an ingenious method of securing increased freight rates and it is a discrimination against Western Canada which is entirely without justification. An illustration will show more clearly how it works. A retail merchant at Wynyard, Saskatchewan, needs certain goods to supply his farm trade. He cannot use a full car load of any particular line, but makes up an order of eleven different commodities from wholesale houses in Winnipeg. His total order makes an even car load which he has shipped in one car. Each of the eleven different commodities is classified as fifth class freight, and a full car load of any one of them would be entitled to a 56 cent freight rate from Winnipeg to Wynyard. It would be reasonable to expect that a mixed car load should be entitled to the same freight rate. It costs the railway company not a cent more to haul the mixed car; it doesn't weigh any more, and the handling charges are no greater than on a straight car load of any one of the different commodities. But by an arbitrary ruling the railway charges the L.C.L. (less than car load) rate on each of the individual commodities in the car, and when the Wynyard merchant gets his freight bill it reads as follows:

Goods in Shipment	Thousand Pounds	L.C.L. Rate	Total Freight Charges
Binder twine .....	2	.83	\$16.60
Barb wire .....	2	.63	12.60
Groce, N.O.S. ....	2	1.26	25.20
Hardware .....	4	1.05	42.00
Sugar .....	1	.63	6.30
Washing soda .....	1	.83	8.30
Oil cloth .....	2	1.26	25.20
Canned goods .....	3	.83	24.90
Sheet iron .....	4	.83	33.20
Paint .....	2	.83	16.60
Prepared roofing .....	1	.83	8.30
Cartage on .....	24	.07	16.80
			\$236.00

The regular freight rate on that car load would have been 56 cents per cwt., or \$134.40, but because the Wynyard merchant cannot use a full car load of each commodity and makes up a mixed car load, he is charged \$236, an increase of 75 per cent. If he had ordered his mixed car load from Toronto he would have met with the same discrimination and would have been charged \$509.60 instead of the regular car load rate of \$379.20, an increase of \$130.40. This extra freight charge must, of course, be added to the retail selling price of the goods and paid by the farmer customers of the Wynyard merchant. It is, consequently, an indirect but very certain tax upon the farmer for the benefit of the railways.

The only argument we have ever heard advanced in favor of this discrimination upon mixed car loads is that the railways

have always done it, and that the jobbing houses favor it because it is supposed to be a benefit to their business. It is a relic of by-gone days and should be abolished. It was abolished years ago all over the United States. It is not even in force in Eastern Canada and never has been so far as we know. But the railways manage to get away with it in Western Canada, which is the favorite field for discrimination. There is not a single justification for its existence. It lies with the Railway Commission to say whether or not it shall be continued. If a strong protest is registered before the Commission at its western sitting, it is impossible to believe that that body will permit this discrimination against Western Canada to remain in effect.

## Lord Atholstan Again

On another page of this issue of The Guide will be found an editorial reprinted from the Montreal Star, to which we would call the attention of our readers. This explosion of patriotic indignation took place in the editorial office of The Star upon the passing of the budget at Ottawa, and it ranks with those other lugubrious dissertations which The Star published under the appropriate title of "The Whisper of Death."

The Star does not like the western members. According to it they are a band of "western drovers," or alternatively, "raiders," to whom the government was "ticketed, priced and sold," being forced in the process to a "flagrant betrayal of the forces that lifted it to power." Those forces seemingly are in Quebec, and Nemesis is on the trail of the government for "there is no one at Ottawa who has Quebec for sale."

The Star denounces "an alliance of western extremists who shout for such impossibilities as the Hudson Bay Railway, and of eastern Ishmaelites who advocate policies the East notoriously will never tolerate." Has that always been the attitude of The Star? Let us see.

On September 6, 1911, two weeks before the election of that year, The Star published a long article in which the farmers were urged to save the country from annexation to the United States by voting against reciprocity. In the event of reciprocity being defeated The Star pledged itself to press for the following measures:

1. The restoration of the natural resources to the western provinces.
2. Government control and operation of elevators, and encouragement to the chilled meat industry.
3. Removal of the duty on agricultural implements.

4. Construction of the Hudson Bay Railway and the Georgian Bay Canal.

5. Reduction of freight rates.

6. Government guarantee of loans to farmers, or direct loans from the government to the farmers.

As a guarantee of its earnestness The Star urged the formation of a farmers' party to fight for these reforms, and pledged itself to subscribe \$10,000 towards the fund for financing the "legitimate battle for farmers' rights" and to put "the full force" of The Star behind such a party. Did The Star ever redeem those pledges? It did not.

The outstanding tariff reductions in the budget were on agricultural implements. In 1911 The Star pledged itself to an immediate abolition of the tariff on agricultural implements. "We believe," it said, "when our makers of agricultural implements can send them into an outside market where

they enjoy no protection, and there undersell the American and other makers, that they should no longer be allowed to 'bamboozle' the Canadian people into giving them protection at home, by which they are enabled to bleed the Canadian farmer." Thus in 1911 The Star was convinced that the tariff on agricultural implements bled the Canadian farmer and the Canadian people were "bamboozled" into the belief that protection was necessary for the implement manufacturers. Free agricultural implements and the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway were among those "farmers' rights" in the securing of which The Star was prepared to help to the tune of \$10,000 and the full support of The Star.

Today, the reduction of the duty on agricultural implements is a "flagrant betrayal of the forces" that elected the government. The farmers' party, called into existence to fight the "legitimate battle for farmers' rights," is a band of "raiders" and "extremists who shout for such impossibilities as the Hudson Bay Railway."

Can there be found in the history of Canadian journalism anything more dishonorable, more despicable than this record of Lord Atholstan, the proprietor of the Montreal Star, and the Family Herald, and Weekly Star? The Star talks about betraying and bamboozling the Canadian people. On that subject it should be able to speak with authority born of practice. In the form of a blatant patriotism, Lord Atholstan, through his journals, has deceived, bamboozled and betrayed, and with brazen effrontery he keeps up the game, even when he has been found out.

## Another Progressive Victory

Last week, Hon. E. Lapointe, minister of justice, introduced a bill into the House of Commons, providing for the transferable vote in single-member constituencies. This amendment to the Dominion Elections Act was promised in the Speech from the Throne, and follows acceptance of the principle by the government last year, on a motion of W. C. Good, Progressive member for Brant.

The history of this reform is worth noting. In April, 1921, the government, on the motion of J. A. Sexsmith, Conservative member for East Peterborough, appointed a committee to look into and report upon the subject of proportional representation and the preferential vote. The committee reported on May 30, 1921, and while it hesitated about proportional representation it approved and recommended the preferential ballot. The government, however, took no action.

Then came the election and the return of the Liberals. The Speech from the Throne in 1922 said nothing about electoral reform although the Liberal platform contains "the principle of proportional representation." On May 10, 1922, Mr. Good moved adoption of the preferential ballot for single-member constituencies and proportional representation in multi-member constituencies. Premier King expressed approval of the resolution and stated that if the House approved of it the government would "do all in its power to give effect to it as opportunity affords." The resolution, however, was talked out.

On February 19, 1923, Mr. Good moved the adoption of the preferential ballot for single-member constituencies, and the resolution was adopted without a division and almost without debate. He then moved that in constituencies where more than one



member was returned the system of proportional representation should be adopted. This was defeated after a lengthy debate on a vote of 72 for and 90 against, Premier King and Mr. Lapointe voting with the minority.

Mr. Good returned to the attack on April 2, this year, when he moved the adoption of proportional representation for multi-member constituencies. The resolution was talked out, but in the course of the debate Mr. Lapointe stated that the government intended introducing a bill to give effect to the resolution passed last year in favor of the preferential ballot, and he continued: "I think my honorable friend (Mr. Good) should be content with this measure of progress, for which he is largely responsible, on account of the consideration he has given to the question, the amount of work he has done in that connection, and the remarks with which he accompanied his resolution of last year."

The preferential ballot for single-member constituencies was approved by the United Farmers of Manitoba and Alberta in the conventions of 1921, by the United Farmers of Ontario in the convention of 1922, and by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in the convention of last year. It was adopted in the legislatures of Manitoba and Alberta this year, both of these provinces also having proportional representation in multi-member constituencies. To the organized farmers more than to any other body, belongs the credit for the progress of this reform.

### The Tax Reductions

Although critics of the government are sceptical about the surplus announced by the acting minister of finance (Mr. Robb), and doubtful about his ability to make ends meet next year, the minister himself has

no doubts, and, indeed, he has made further reductions. On the first tariff changes, those contained in the budget address, the reductions were estimated at \$750,000. Additional changes in committee are estimated to total \$473,000, making the total reduction from tariff changes \$1,223,000. The lowering of the sales tax from 6 to 5 per cent., the minister estimates, will entail a loss of revenue amounting to \$16,000,000, while other sales tax changes will decrease revenue by \$8,000,000. The raising of the allowance for children in the income tax from \$300 to \$500, according to Mr. Robb, will mean a revenue loss of \$2,000,000.

By these changes the tax reduction for this year, originally announced at \$24,000,000, has been increased to over \$27,000,000. This is still well within the surplus, which, according to Premier King, was actually \$35,000,000, and unless something unforeseen happens during the year, not only should there be a balanced budget next year, but with the effecting of further economies in administration, the government should be able to make additional reductions in taxation. Even at 5 per cent. the sales tax is too high, and next year substantial tariff reductions should be made on the necessities of life, and thus help toward a more comfortable cost of living for the mass of the people.

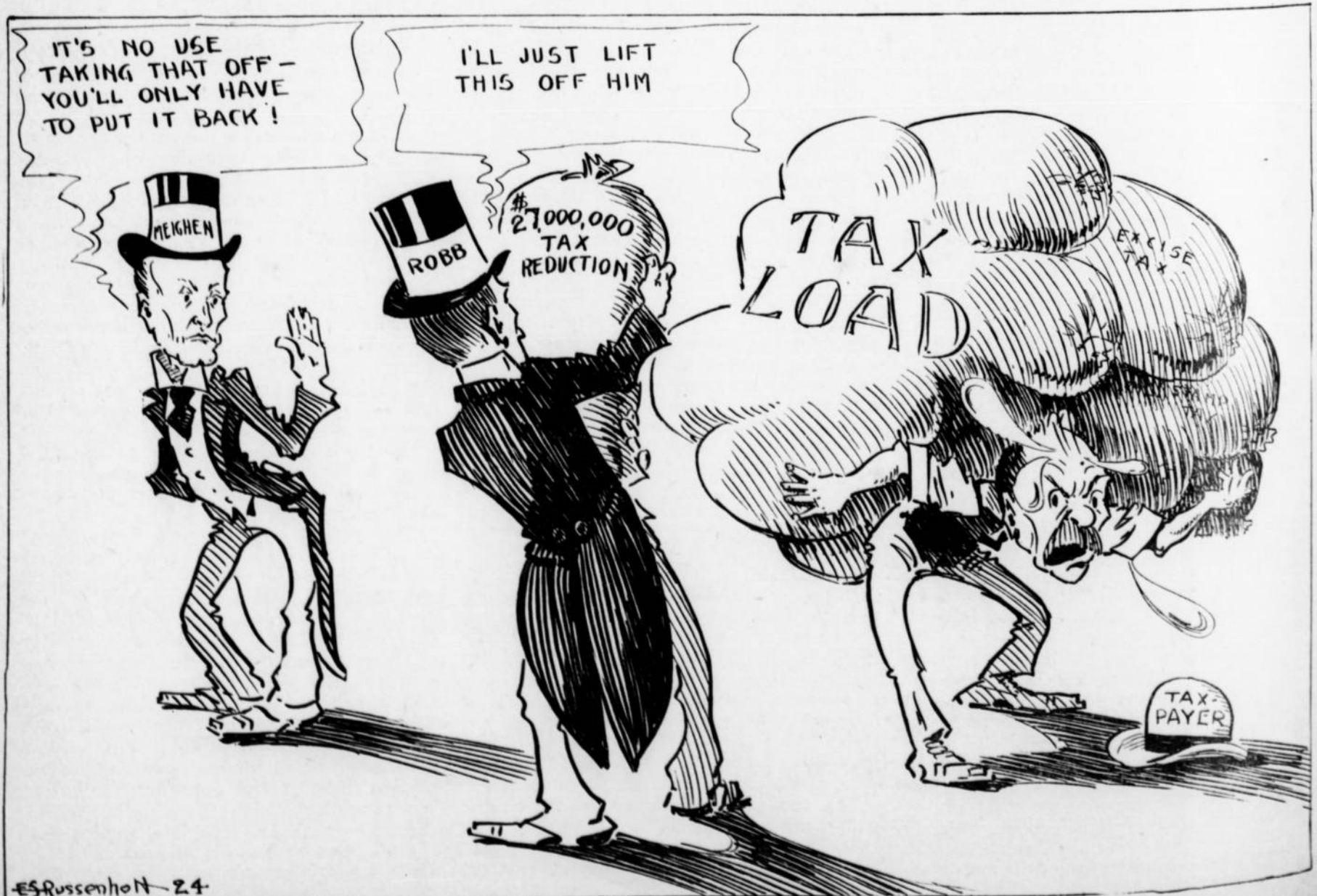
### Editorial Notes

Mr. Meighen is emphatic in his professions of faith in protection, but he is weak-kneed compared with some of his followers. Take John Hubbs, M.P. for Prince Edward, Ontario, for example: he concluded his speech on the budget in this wise: "Let me emphasize again, what we must have in this country if we are going to build up Canada, is a good constructive tariff. If I had the framing of it I would say put on a tariff so

high that nobody could fly over it with an aeroplane, and so deep in its foundations that a submarine could not dig under it." Mr. Hubbs would enjoy himself in the role of Robinson Crusoe.

Mr. Grindell Matthews, an English inventor, claims to have invented a machine which sends out a "death ray" which will lay out armies, bring down aeroplanes and sink battleships. Other inventors claim to have similar machines. The British government says it is all bunk, and that the war department has machines that can do anything these inventors claim for their machines. Scientists step in and say that science simply is not in a position to invent such a machine as these inventors are talking about. Meanwhile, the inventors are looking for a government that will pay a big bunch of money for their inventions.

Hon. G. P. Graham, minister of railways, presented what the press reports called an "optimistic" annual report on the Canadian National Railways. The net income before fixed charges for the year ending March 31, amounted to \$13,364,875 as against \$1,499,782 for the previous year. The fixed charges amounted to \$66,144,226 as against \$60,196,693 for the previous year. The total deficit was therefore \$52,779,350 as against \$58,696,911 for last year. In other words, while the income shows an improvement of about \$12,000,000 the increase in fixed charges reduce the actual improvement to about \$6,000,000. The National Railways are picking up well and are making headway, but it is very optimistic to believe that a deficit of \$52,779,000 can be turned into a surplus in a short time, and that, as Premier King stated in his budget speech, "in two more years the system will cease to be a burden to the taxpayers."



A Risk Worth Taking



# The Rival Tariff Policies

**T**HE respective policies with regard to the tariff were laid down with emphasis in the budget speeches of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Premier King. Both leaders spoke at great length and both covered the ground thoroughly. Because these speeches create a clear division on tariff policy and indicate that the tariff will be the big issue in Canadian politics for the next few years, we give below a summary of both speeches.

## Mr. Meighen's Speech

The Minister of Finance last year, Mr. Meighen said, had added \$31,640,000 to the national debt. This year the acting minister had announced a surplus of \$30,000,000. That meant there had been a considerable improvement, but he had been unable to discover that improvement. He found that in the revenue of the country there had been an improvement of \$3,206,000, which included a payment by the British government of \$9,622,000. Expenditure he divided into ordinary, capital, special, and the railways and merchant marine. In ordinary and special expenditure there had been an improvement of \$1,154,000, but in capital expenditure the expenditure exceeded that of last year by \$3,489,000. The net improvement, therefore, taking everything but the railways into consideration, was \$870,000.

Last year the amount added to the debt was \$31,640,000 which added to the announced surplus of \$30,409,000 meant that the railways had needed \$62,050,000 less than last year. What were the facts? From the reports of the Canadian National Railways he found there had been an improvement in operating income of \$17,500,000. Non-operating income and deductions from income accounted for a decrease of \$5,439,000, leaving a net operating improvement of \$12,061,000. The fixed charges showed an increase over last year of \$5,798,000 making the net improvement for the year \$6,262,000. How then could the minister claim that there had been an improvement equal to \$62,000,000?

## National Debt Increased

The matter could be put in another way. Last year there was advanced to railways the sum of \$98,250,000. This year there had been advanced \$25,281,000, a difference of \$72,969,000. This year the device had been adopted of guaranteeing the bonds of the railways instead of advancing money out of the treasury as had been done in previous years. These guarantees amounted to \$72,500,000 or just about the amount of the difference between last year's advances as compared with those of the year before. "The result is this," Mr. Meighen declared. "The national debt of Canada for 1923 has been increased by the sum of \$72,500,000 (the guarantees) less the sum of \$39,409,109.37 (alleged surplus). The net result therefore is an increase for 1923-24 of \$42,090,890.63."

How had it been done? The late government had included all its advances to the railways, except refunding moneys, in the national debt. They were advances to a concern that was not in a position to repay and were rightly regarded as part of the national debt. Mr. Fielding had done the same but the present government had not included these bonds because "we just put our name on the back instead of on the front." The country, however, had assumed responsibility for those bonds. The debts of the national railways were public debts because the railways were publicly owned and these guarantees, especially as the railway was not actually meeting its obligations, should be added to the national debt.

## Taxes and the War

The prime minister, the leader of the Opposition said, had accused the previous government of failing to take care of the capital costs of the war out of taxation. Again what were the facts? He submitted an elaborate table showing that out of a total expenditure for war purposes from 1914-15 to 1919-20,

## Conservative Party Stands Solidly for Protection without Camouflage Declares Mr. Meighen--Liberals Stand as They Have Always Stood, on Principle of a Revenue Tariff Declares Premier King

of \$1,670,406,242, there had been expended from current revenue the sum of \$184,525,415. "Could the taxes have been made greater?" He did not think so. As it was there had been a heavy exodus from this country to the United States prior to that country going into the war, and he thought the taxation imposed was as heavy as the country at that time could bear.

The budget contained reductions in taxation, Mr. Meighen continued; with an actual deficit of \$40,000,000, how could the government justify reductions in taxation? He doubted if the budget could be made to balance next year. The revenues were already decreasing and while he thought the sales tax should be reduced as far as ever possible, because the sales tax impedes business and is paid by everybody, he did not think the minister of finance had "any right to reduce taxes at all."

## The Common Judgment

Coming to the question of the tariff reductions in the budget, Mr. Meighen, reiterated his belief in protection. The protective system, he said, "is in use in most of the world; indeed, there is only one important country today which does not follow it. The presumption would be, I think, that granted a fair distribution of intelligence the world over, there is at least much to say in its defence. The common judgment of humanity persisted in year after year for centuries has not often proved to be very far astray, especially in regard to commercial matters."

"I have in mind," interrupted Mr. McMaster, "that for years and centuries the common judgment of mankind said that the earth was flat."

"Yes," replied Mr. Meighen, "the common judgment is sometimes wrong about astronomical facts; but the man who places a question of commercial practicability in the same category as astronomical facts is not very likely to reason properly about either."

## Liberals are Protectionists

If, he continued, "the whole idea of nationality were abandoned then there would be much to be said for free trade," although even then it might lead to an unwholesome concentration of industries. Protection was necessary to encourage the distribution of industries, and a man starting in a country like Canada needed advantages in the home market. That had been demonstrated by experience. They had heard a minister say that the budget was the "death knell of protection." Not one out of ten on the Liberal side of the House believed that. Each member of the Liberal party wanted protection for the particular industries that were situated in his constituency. Members of the Liberal party were all protectionists, where the interests of their constituencies were concerned. For himself he believed in a balanced and equitable protective system, not a system that was "gerrymandered."

Dealing with the effect of the tariff on prices, Mr. Meighen contended that while at first a tariff might raise prices that was not true as a general proposition. Competition in the home market tended to reduce prices so that within a protected country prices would be no higher than without it. Agricultural implements, he said, were cheaper in countries where the industry was protected than in countries where it was not. Foreign competition was often unfair. A glass factory at Hamilton had been compelled to close its doors because of unfair competition from Belgian glass manufacturers, and after the Canadian firm had been forced out of business the Belgian glass makers raised their prices. Industries were beginning in Western Canada, but if the tariff were

further reduced they would be put out of business.

In the East, at least, Liberals in the last election had talked "tariff stability." They had persuaded the electorate that there would be no material reductions in the tariff. They had preached the Laurier-Fielding tariff policy. The concessions in the budget had been made to secure the support of the Progressives. When the test again comes the Liberals will waltz in their constituencies. Even the Progressives, Mr. Meighen asserted, will waltz, for in the last election some of them did not stand very firmly on the party platform. The Liberals did not believe in a low tariff; the dissentients on the budget had shown where the Liberals really stood.

## Co-operative Marketing

Every reduction in the tariff, he continued, increases the exodus to the United States. Every time the Liberals "put their hands to the statute book they write sentences of idleness and expulsion against many people of this country." Agriculture in Canada was suffering just as agriculture was suffering the world over. He believed that the proper policy now should be to get not only for the manufacturers but for the farmers of Canada a preference in the British market. He had been in favor of preference all his life, but he wanted a British preference for which something was obtained. He could see no reason for a British or any other preference unless it was of benefit to Canada. He would like to see the development of co-operative marketing in Western Canada, and connections established between western co-operatives and the great co-operative institutions of Great Britain. That would mean an immense future for agriculture in Canada. And he could see no reason why the minister of finance should refuse to help the co-operative movement in the West by withholding the funds left by the Wheat Board. That money should be returned to the men to whom it belongs so as to help the movement in which they are at present engaged.

For four decades, Mr. Meighen said in conclusion, Canada has had a protective tariff, and under it the country has prospered alongside a wealthy and powerful rival. She had multiplied her manufactured products ten fold, her mineral products seven fold, her agricultural products ten fold, and had opened up a western empire. Now the government was trifling with the foundation of this development, and engendering a deplorable sectionalism. The Conservative party welcomed that issue. They were for protection—for the farm, the mine, the factory, the whole of Canada, and the issue should not be confused by talk about a tariff for revenue and sectional claims. The tariff was a national question, a matter for the whole nation. "The call of this hour, an imperative appealing call is for Canadians to think together and never to forget that Canada is one."

## Premier King's Speech

Premier King followed immediately after Mr. Meighen. In his opening remarks he stated that Hon. W. S. Fielding had expressed a desire to come to the House, despite the advice of his physician, should his colleagues desire it, when the vote was taken on the budget "in order to show to the House and the country that he stands four square by the side of the acting minister of finance, in the budget which has been brought down."

He did not expect the Conservatives to be enthusiastic over the budget? It had upset all their calculations, repelled their attacks and dispelled the erroneous impressions they had assiduously created throughout the country. Mr.

Meighen, he said, had tried to show that the surplus of over \$30,000,000 was not genuine, and that because the government had guaranteed loans to the extent of \$50,000,000 to the national railways that amount should have been added to the national debt. The government, however, had the officers of the finance department follow precisely the same method as had been followed by the previous administration. The figures relating to this matter had been furnished by the finance department and had been made up in exactly the same way as in the past. Sir Henry Drayton, the premier continued, in 1920 and 1921 guaranteed a loan of \$50,000,000 to the Canadian National Railway which had not been included in the national debt.

Mr. Meighen—"Yes it was."

Mr. King—"It was not."

## Railways Will Pay Soon

Continuing, Mr. King said in 1921 and 1922, another loan of \$50,000,000, part of which was for refunding and part for deficits, was advanced to the Canadian National Railways, and not included in the debt. Mr. Meighen, interrupting, quoted from the annual report of the Canadian National to show the money advanced was for refunding. Mr. King, in reply, stated, "I submit in a matter of this kind if there is any difference of view as to which is correct or not, that I am justified in appealing to the books of the finance department in the statement I give to the House. This statement has been given to me by the officers of the department of finance, and will be substantiated by them." He then went on to show that only a part of the money advanced was for refunding. Previous administrations he stated had not placed in the public debt the guarantees that had been given to the railways. He would go further, he said, and say that they might well have been included because the roads were in a state of bankruptcy and the government was meeting that condition, but since the present administration came into office, the condition of the roads had improved, and there was no need to put the advances into the public debt, because there was reason to believe "it will only be a short time before the national system will return dividends to the people of Canada." Besides, it had never been the custom to include guarantees of this character in the public debt. Between 1911 and 1921 guarantees totalling over \$170,000,000 had been advanced to the railways, not one cent of which had been added to the public debt.

## Actual Surplus \$35,000,000

It was true, the premier stated, that the revenues shown in the budget included \$10,000,000 of unexpected money, for which the government was not entitled to credit, but even without that there was a net surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$20,000,000. In fact there had been when the budget statement was issued by the acting minister of finance an over-statement of expenditure. The actual figures now show an expenditure of \$5,000,000 less than that shown in the budget, making the actual surplus \$35,000,000. The present administration he continued had made the following reductions in expenditure per head of the population:

Per head	
1922 expenditure.....	\$51.77
1923 expenditure.....	47.50
1924 expenditure.....	39.66

In the same period the revenues had increased as follows:

1921-22 revenue.....	\$381,952,387
1922-23 revenue.....	394,614,900
1923-24 revenue.....	396,000,000

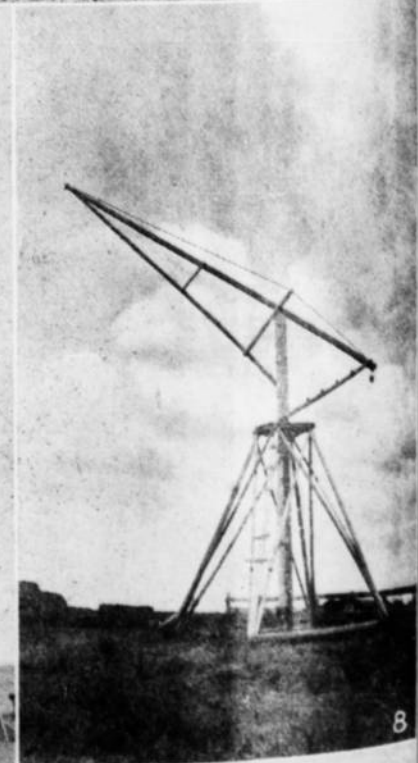
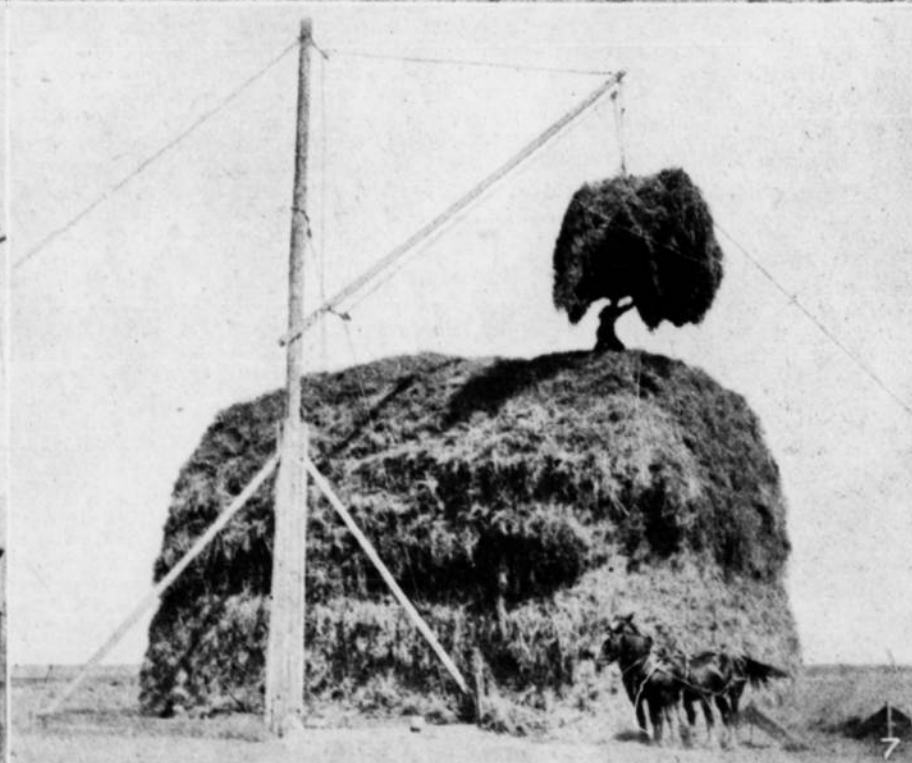
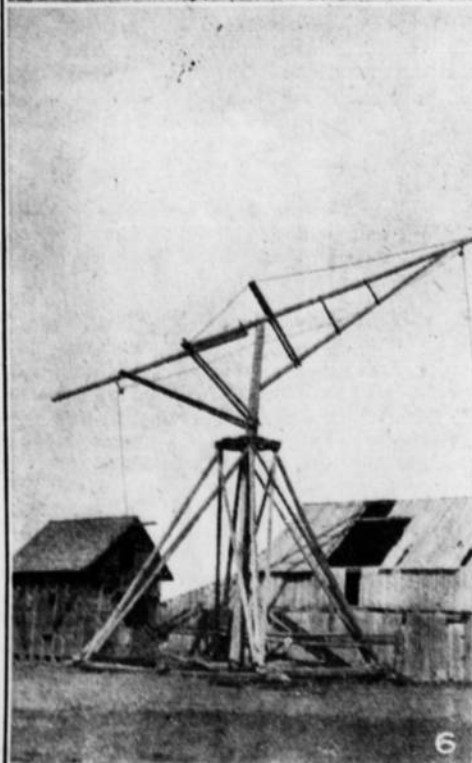
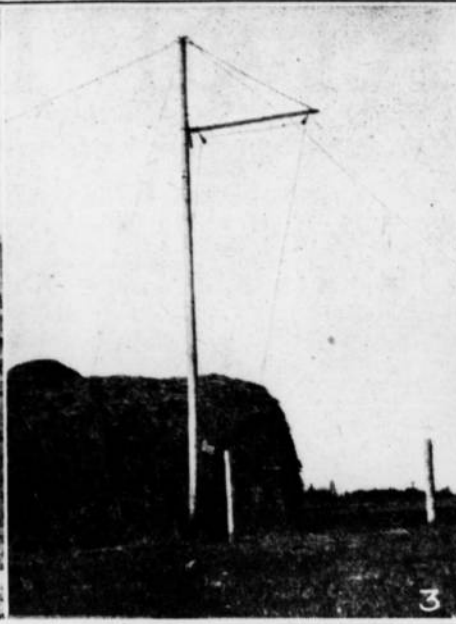
The international business of the country had improved in the same period in the following manner:

1922 excess of exports over imports .....	\$ 6,122,677
1923 excess of exports over imports .....	142,830,794
1924 excess of exports over imports .....	165,217,806

The government was now making a

Continued on Page 21







# Shortening the Job of Stacking

Some Haying Implements, Mostly Home-made,  
for Eliminating Hand Labor

**P**ERHAPS Henry Ford was thinking of haying when he made his recent declaration about the unnecessary amount of laborious work the farmer still engages in. At all events, in this country where the modern binder, the seeder, and the gang-plow are supreme, the job of storing cured hay on the majority of farms is done by the same methods as practiced 50 years ago.

Scenes represented by cuts 1 and 2 on the opposite page, are still common-places in Western Canada. This slow development of haying methods is undoubtedly due to the fact that until recently the western farmer grew practically no tame hay, but depended on straw for roughage. Such hay as he did collect about sloughs and road allowances did not warrant the purchase or construction of machinery to take care of it. But the tremendous increase of acreage sown to forage crops brings the question of cheaper haying methods into new prominence.

## Slings and Buck-Rakes

Slings or some form of buck-rake are necessary with all the hay stackers illustrated in this issue of The Guide. Haying slings, used wherever the cured hay is carted to the stack in wagons, are simple in construction, consisting in principle of several parallel ropes a little longer than a hay-rack, kept apart by wooden spreaders almost as long as the ordinary hay-rack is wide. One sling is laid on the floor of the wagon before loading commences, and others are placed over the partially-loaded rack at various stages during loading, so that the finished load consists of three or four layers separated by the slings. The slings are unloaded by bringing together the two ends of the same sling and engaging them in the hoisting apparatus of the stacker.

Buck rakes may be purchased or home-made. Several implement companies make a very satisfactory type of push rake which is universally used in the alfalfa-growing districts of Alberta. A home-made buck-rake or sweep is shown on page 10.

## Stationary Stackers

Some forms of stackers require both slings and buck-rakes. The hay is collected by the rakes which discharge over a grid in which reposes the sling to be loaded.

No. 3 is the simplest form of stacker. It is nothing more nor less than a solid mast supported with guy wires. An arm short enough to swing inside the guy wires is attached to the mast by a loose collar. The arm is swung by means of a rope attached to the end.

The lift rope passes from the slings to the end of arm, then to pulley at the shoulder of the arm, then to pulley at the base of the mast, from where it is drawn by the horse elevating the load.

In No. 4 the mast revolves on a pin set in a cement base. It is turned by an iron bar set in holes conveniently placed near the base. There are no guy wires, but support is given by legs sunk in the ground and joined by a collar in which the mast rotates.

No. 5 consists of pairs of poles tied together at the top and joined by a cable, which is securely anchored in the ground at each end. A sling carriage, similar to that used in barns in older countries, travels back and forth on the cable. It is tripped by a rope in the hands of an operator, but horse power moves the loaded sling along the cable, in this case a saddle-horse hitched directly to the sling.

## Portable Stackers

While the three stackers already described are all simple and cheaply constructed, they have the disadvantage of being stationary. That means a heavy tonnage of hay close to the setting, or an unnecessary amount of hauling. The remaining stackers are all portable. Nos. 6, 7 and 8 are all variations of the same idea, the principal differences being the construction of the arm and the method of supporting the mast. The details of 6 and 8 are distinct enough to build from. The masts revolve on pins set in the centre skid. They are 24 ft. long in each case, 12 inches thick at the base. In No. 6 the arm is 30 ft. over all; in No. 8 the arm is 24 ft.

No. 10 illustrates the method that is now standard where a high grade of hay is stacked for market, and where one or more men are continually employed on the stack to keep it well tramped and to build a weather-proof top. Push rakes or sweeps deliver right into the cradle which travels up the incline from power received from another team used solely for elevating the hay.

No. 9 shows the modern way of loading if wagons must be used. A loader such as this does not pick hay up from coils. It is used in conjunction with a side-delivery rake. Hay loaders are very little used in the West.

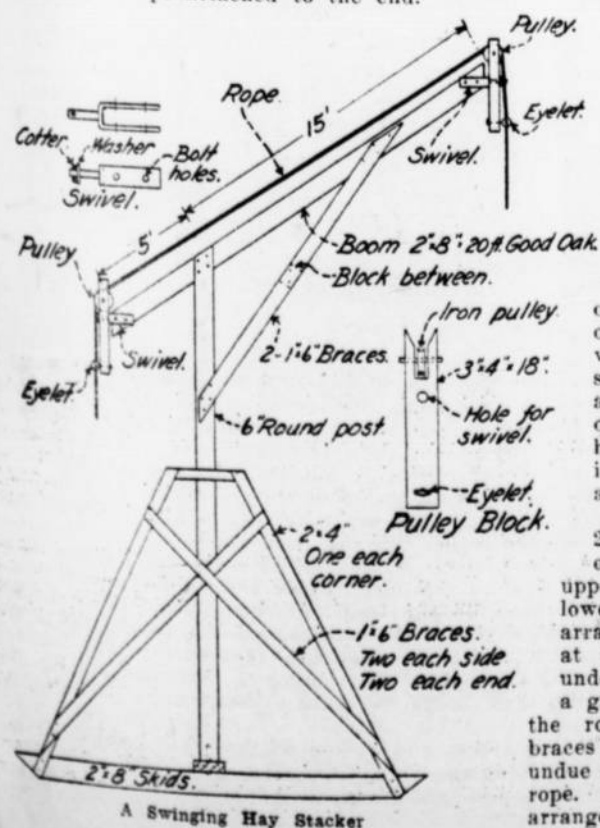
Pages 10 and 12 show other types of stackers.

## A Swinging Hay Stacker

"Recently I saw a swinging boom hay stacker and thought perhaps your readers might be interested in a device of this type which I constructed for my own use about 40 years ago, which is shown in the diagram.

"The bottom frame was made of 2 x 8's rounded up at the ends to make it easily moved from one place to another. I found that it was necessary for proper rigidity to put cross braces of 1 x 6 fencing on each side and each end of the frame supporting the vertical pole, to stand the strain of lifting almost half a ton at a time, as we frequently did when using two horses. I believe one horse is better on such an outfit as this.

"The boom was about 20 feet long of 2 x 8 oak of best quality, with the upper end about 15 feet and lower end five feet. I first arranged it with the pulleys at each end and the rope underneath the boom, but had a great deal of trouble from the rope rubbing against the braces and centre pole, producing undue friction and wear on the rope. I finally worked out the arrangement shown with the rope



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TWENTY  
PAYMENTS  
TO  
FOURTEEN

ACTUAL RESULT OF POLICY 52323		
Amount \$5000	—	Premium \$169.00
Earnings Credited 1915	.....	\$ 136.00
Earnings Credited 1920	.....	242.35
Earnings Credited 1924	.....	377.95
Total 1924-end of 14th year	.....	\$ 756.30
Required to pay future premiums	.....	717.40
CASH SURPLUS TO ASSURED	.....	38.90

Although no further premiums are to be paid, the policy will continue to participate in profits.

## Great-West Life





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# Dominion Tires

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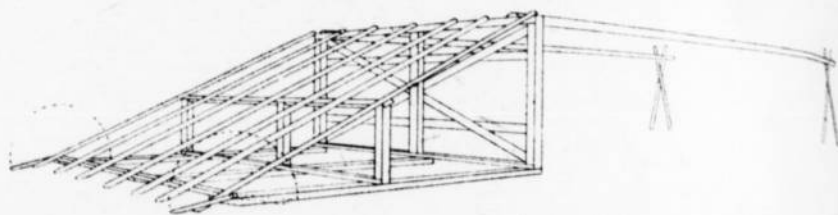
WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

above the boom and this gave no further trouble. I had two iron swivels made as shown, one for each end of the boom. Then I made a block for each end of the boom as shown, about 3 x 4 inches and 18 inches long, placed an iron pulley at the top end of each block, bored a hole in the block a few inches below the pulley for swivel shank to pass through, and then put an iron eyelet at the lower end of block for rope

to pass through. Thus when the swivel was bolted to the end of boom and the block fastened on the pin end, the block had an opportunity to turn slightly and always be in line with the direction of pull. The blocks should be in a vertical position rather than at right angles to the boom. I found this arrangement pulled much more easily and the rope lasted much better."—R. H.

## Sweep and Stacker

*A Time-tried Combination of Home-made Implements to Speed Up the  
Job of Stacking Hay in the Field*



**T**HE above is a common form of stacker in use on western ranches where hay is put up in large quantities. It is used conjointly with the sweep or buck-rake, and together they provide a cheap and quick method of haying. A haying gang to operate such an outfit usually consists of four men. One man drives the mower continuously. The second man drives the rake and does the hand work required in topping off the stacks. The other two men operate the sweep, one at each end. Working in meadows that are spring flooded and where the hay attains a fair height, such a gang can average 20 tons of hay per day.

The illustration is made to show a stacker made of sawn lumber, but most of those in use are home-made affairs built of poles. Indeed good straight poplar poles are to be preferred for most of the members. Stackers are usually made about 12 or 14 feet wide, mounted on three skids tied together, front, centre and rear. They rise to a height of eight to ten feet in the rear.

The illustration shows only seven slats on the inclined face so as not to hide the details of construction underneath, but as a rule slats are put in not more than eight inches apart. Occasionally the whole face is made of boards. The slats or boards come as close to the ground in front as it is possible to have them without raising difficulties when the stacker is moved from one setting to another. At the top end they are rounded off so as not to catch the returning empty sweep.

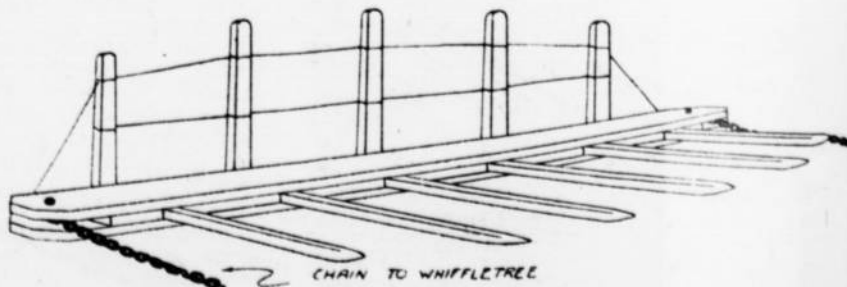
At either side of the base of the incline is a short pole which rests on the ground and first engages the oncoming loaded sweep and eases it past the end of the slats. When the stacker is on the move these poles are turned back as suggested by the dotted line in the picture.

To one who has never worked a sweep, it may look as though the teeth or the bar would be forever catching on various parts of the stacker, but experienced men will go through a season without the slightest mishap or inconvenience.

When the stacker is set up, the long poles which trail when on the move are hoisted on a crotch so as to make them horizontal throughout their length. The front end is rounded off so that the sweep passes smoothly over. The first sweep loads of hay dump as soon as they reach the skids, as they are not supported in the centre after leaving the slats. As the stack fills from the front end, the sweep keeps travelling further back till the whole base of the stack is built. Up to this point practically no hand work is done on the stack save to keep the sides straight.

In building the top, a man is kept on the stack. The top is built in the opposite direction from the base—it is built from rear to front. Less hand work is required for stacks built in this way than with any other type of stacking machinery. As a consequence the stacks are not so well tramped, they settle more than stacks built with the outfits illustrated on Page 8, and they would not keep weather out for more than a few months, but in the districts where they are in use all hay is fed before spring and these stacks are weather proof for that length of time.

Stacks built by this method are very easy to take apart, a big consideration in short winter days. The hay comes out of them in rolls from side to side, each roll representing one sweep load. That enables workers to haul hay away in sections from the end. Consequently a half used stack does not become covered with drifted snow as would be the case with a hand-built stack.



The above illustrates the form of sweep or buck-rake which is used in conjunction with the stacker shown on this page. The sweep should be about six feet longer than the width of the stacker it is to serve, to allow for ample projection over the side when it is being drawn along the skids toward the back of the stack. In districts where this method of haying is followed, the hay is dried in the swath and later in the winrow, and raked into coils only when ready for stacking. The sweep is driven against these coils and can take four or five good sized ones in each load, much more than the frailer types of push rakes.

Where only small horses are available it may be necessary to have a team at each end of the sweep, but if at all possible, reliable and weighty horses should be used on this job as the work of turning round so frequently is facilitated when each driver has but one horse to look after. One man works at each end of the sweep, driving his horse with one hand, and with the other pulling back or pushing forward on the outside upright as it becomes necessary to keep the teeth out of the ground, dig them deeper into the coils, or start the sweep up the incline.

It is advisable to have long traces and chains so that the horse is not too close to his load when he is pulling the sweep along the skids several feet above him. A rope trailing from each end of the sweep allows the driver to ease it down the incline so that it does not descend upon the horses too swiftly.



# The Farm Pump

Answers to Questions Most Commonly Asked by Farmers Who Are About to Install a Pump

**T**O the man who is about to install a pump, the question of buying the cheapest outfit consistent with the work to be done under a given set of conditions, presents a problem. The business is further complicated if he wishes to drive this outfit with an engine and is unable to calculate the horse power required.

The simplest and cheapest type of pump is that which lifts water by the power of suction. Suction pumps are made of wood or steel, in many different models, but the essential feature is that the cylinder is above the water level.

The use of suction pumps is limited to shallow wells. Manufacturers usually recommend 20 feet as the maximum lift for them. The effective lift varies with the altitude. At sea level, where the air pressure is higher, suction pumps are good for greater lifts, but rarely will they bring up water from more than 24 feet. At an altitude of 4,000 feet—and there are towns in Alberta above this altitude—a suction pump is only good for 17 feet.

Some purchasers of suction pumps make the mistake of measuring down to the standing level of the water in order to arrive at the vertical lift which will be expected of the pump. Obviously the lowest level is what ought to be considered. In some localities the water table varies with the seasons. Another factor is the rate at which the well empties and is refilled. If the water level drops rapidly after the pump starts working, the maximum lift of the pump may soon be reached. All these particulars must be considered before the purchaser commits himself to a suction pump.

Where a suction pump is operated at a distance from the source of supply and it becomes necessary to carry the water along underground, another correction must be made. For every 50 feet of one-inch horizontal suction pipe, the vertical lift will be reduced one foot. One-inch suction pipe should never be used on a horizontal run exceeding 200 feet, unless the suction lift is very small, say, under 10 feet. A safe rule to follow is to use one-inch pipe where the entire length of suction line is under 200 feet, and one and one-half inch pipe where the run exceeds that distance.

In installing a shallow well pump two more essentials must be borne in mind. The suction pipe should extend well below the water level at its lowest point, and at its extremity it should be fitted with a suitable foot valve.

## Deep-Well Pumps

For lifts over those indicated above it is necessary to install force pumps. There is no limit to the lift of the force pump except the power available and the strength of the pump to stand the application of so much power. With all deep-well pumps it is necessary to have the pump head immediately above the cylinder because the rods must extend directly to the cylinder. There are many high-grade deep-well pumps on the market. The one which will give best general satisfaction is the double acting one, equipped with brass or brass-lined cylinders. These pumps may also be purchased to fit inside a six-inch drilled well casing.

"At what point in the well shall I place the cylinder?" is a frequent question from farmers about to install a force pump. The most satisfactory place is immediately below the water level. This saves priming and eliminates frost damage to the cylinder. If the depth of the well permits it, there should be another length of pipe below the cylinder. This keeps the pump in action in case of unusual variation in water levels. One length of pipe is almost equal to the suction distance and will convert the pump into a combined suction and force pump under this contingency. Placing the cylinder lower than what is here recommended

increases the cost by increasing length of pipe and rods, and very materially increases the work of pumping in a single action pump, as the weight of the rods has to be lifted on the same stroke as the one that raises the water. Lastly, pump rods break because of the snap which they receive when wear produces slack at the joints. Every increase in the length of the rods increases this danger.

## Capacity and Power Requirements

The correct size of cylinder to be used with a deep well pump is governed by conditions, such as the amount of water required, the power available, and the size of drop pipe that can be used, in the case of a drilled well. The following table shows the amount of work which can be done by a 1½ h.p. gas engine, or its equivalent, a ½ h.p. electric motor equipped with a high-grade, cut-steel gear pump-jack, geared six to one, with a 24-inch drive pulley:

Cylinder diameter	Maximum lift	Water d'lv'd. per hour
1½-inch	175 feet	135 gallons
1½-inch	125 feet	185 gallons
1½-inch	100 feet	215 gallons
2-inch	75 feet	245 gallons
2½-inch	50 feet	300 gallons
2½-inch	30 feet	380 gallons

To calculate the capacity of a pump, multiply the area of the cylinder (diameter x diameter x .7854) by the length of the stroke by the number of strokes per minute. (If there are two cylinders, this result should be doubled). Divide this sum by 277½, the number of cubic inches in an imperial gallon. The final product will give gallons per minute.

To calculate the horse power necessary for a pump, multiply the area of the cylinder in square inches by .434 (the weight in pounds of a column of water one foot high and one inch square), by the length of stroke in feet, by the number of strokes per minute, by the vertical lift or distance to water level, and divide by 33,000. It is usual to allow for only about 50 per cent. efficiency because of friction losses, so that the final product should be doubled to be on the safe side. Perhaps an example will make the above calculation clear.

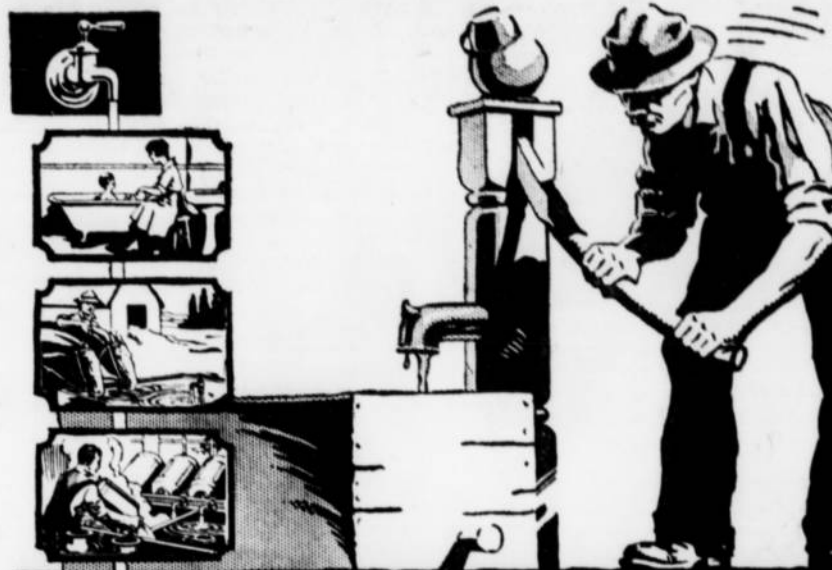
Let us then assume a case of a four-inch cylinder with a six-inch stroke, or half-a-foot, driven by a pump-jack working 40 strokes to the minute in a well with a 30-foot vertical lift. The area of a four-inch cylinder is approximately 12½ square inches. Accordingly, substituting for the above we have:

$$12\frac{1}{2} \times .434 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 40 \times 30 \div 33,000 \times 2 = \text{h.p.}$$

Anyone making this kind of a calculation for the first time will be surprised at the low result. It will indicate that one-fifth horse power will be sufficient for this work. Indeed, it is generally accepted that a man working at a pump for any length of time cannot generate more than about one-tenth horse power. A 14-foot windmill in anything less than a 30-mile wind will rarely develop more than one-half horse power. This explains why it is generally stated that a one and-a-half horse power gas engine will handle any ordinary pumping outfit.

## Pipe Friction

Several other questions give trouble to the average farmer. One of these is the calculation of friction in pipes. In the foregoing illustration this is amply provided for by allowing only 50 per cent. efficiency. Buyers of pumps are everlastingly asking why they may not purchase smaller diameter pipe and thereby save some expense. Friction mounts up very fast in small pipe, and the saving in initial expense is more than made up in the power required to drive the pump, especially if it is worked by hand. Nothing smaller than 1½ inches is recommended under any circumstances, and for a cylinder over 3 inches, nothing smaller than 1½ inches should be used. Elbows and valves add



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Is electricity available?.....Voltage of current?.....

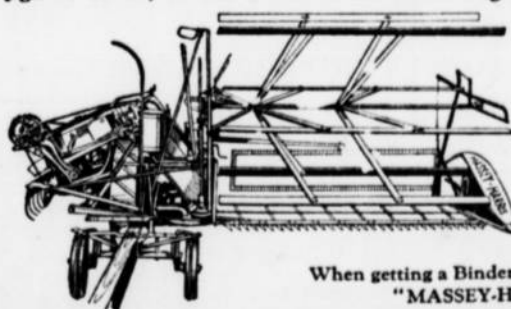
Direct or alternating?.....Height from water level to pump.....ft.

How far from water supply would pump be placed?.....ft.

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Charles E. Mapstone of Jordon, N. Y., bought a small Red River Special and doesn't hesitate to recommend it. He says: "It exactly fills the bill and will do more and better threshing than any other machine I have ever owned. It cleans the grain fit for market and saves all."

Without question, the small Red River Special is the ideal Separator for individual farmers and it is well suited for custom threshing where jobs run small and roads are rough and hilly. Ask us for circulars.

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greatly to the friction. A short-turn elbow or a globe valve, produces as much friction as 20 feet of straight pipe. When water is carried any distance horizontally, friction in pipes becomes increasingly important. The following table showing the friction in pipes reduced to terms of head of water in feet, shows how low speed of water and large diameter of pipe reduce this factor:

### Head of Water Consumed by Friction in 100 Feet of Pipe

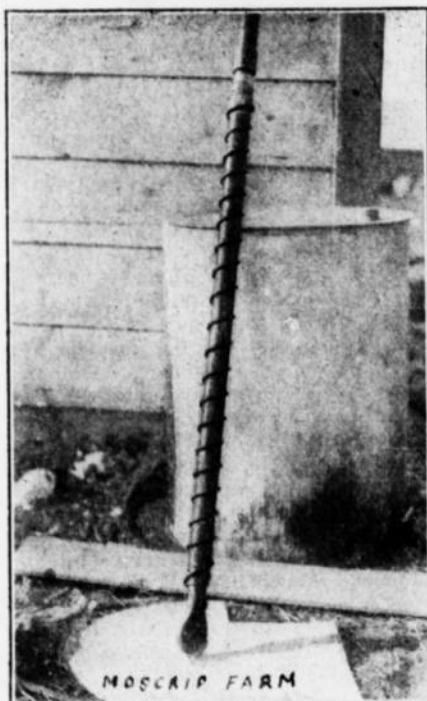
Gals. per Minute.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.
10	13.7	4.5	1.8	.43
20	54.8	18.0	7.2	1.7
30	123.4	40.5	16.3	3.8
40	219.5	71.	28.9	6.8

Large pipe is also not so susceptible to damage from freezing. Three-inch pipe may, under many circumstances, freeze solid without splitting. That brings up the question of the depth to which pipe should be buried in this northern climate to prevent damage from frost. Seven feet is the standard, but it should be added that frost damage is always worst the first winter after pipes have been laid because uneven settling of the ground allows frost to penetrate to greater depths in some places. Wherever a road or path crosses a pipe line, frost will sink deeper and pipes should accordingly be buried deeper.

### Driving a Sand Point

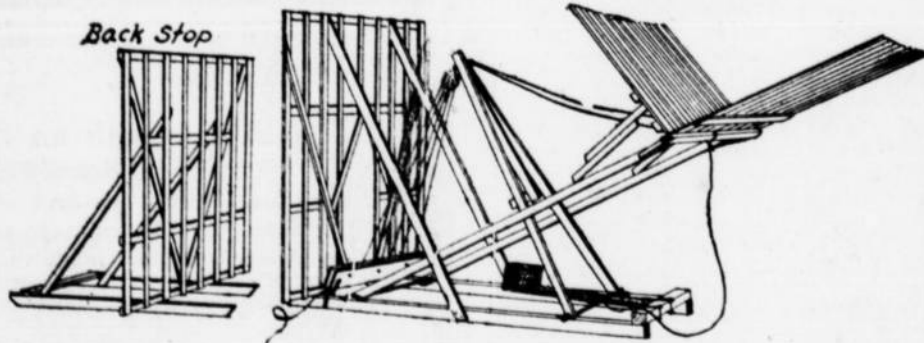
On my farm I strike dry sand at about 40 to 45 feet, and I have to go through sand about 30 or 35 feet before striking water, and when I strike water I have to drive a sand point because I have not been able to get deep enough to make a reservoir. I bought a number 60 sand point and tried to drive it but failed. I took it up to the shop and removed the casting from the end and found a piece of shafting that would fit; I hammered the end out flat but not wider than needed for clearance. I gave it the necessary twist, then cut off the shaft, drove it into the end of the tube, drilled a 3/4 hole through the tube and

shaft and put in a 3/4 rivet. We put it in the well and bored it down eight or ten feet, but it would not pump, we pulled it out again and found it had come in contact with a hard substance



and tore the screen, and let it fill with sand. I soldered up the hole and made an eye in each end of a 5/16 rod, long enough to wind a spiral the length of the screen (about 18 feet); I bolted one end to the auger I had made from the shaft, wound it all on, being careful not to let it loosen up, then I drilled and tapped a hole in the tube through the eye in the loose end of the rod and screwed in an elevator bolt to hold the rod to the tube. We have bored these sand points as deep as 12 feet by boring and churning alternately, the last one we put in was 2 1/2-in. We fixed three and they all worked well.—James E. Moscrip.

## Over-Shot Hay Stacker



Those of our readers who wish to make an overshot hay stacker will be interested in the Midwest stacker and sweep described and pictured in Engineering Circular 5 of the Nebraska College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebr.

The stacker shown in the accompanying diagram, is a simple form of "A" stacker with a hay guard added, and if built of good material of the sizes shown will stand a lot of heavy stacking usage. It may be built on a larger or smaller size by changing the dimensions of the timbers shown. The sizes given are figured for a good sized outfit which will require for operating it four horses hitched to two-wheeled cart as a stacker team.

The "A" should stand about 11 feet from the bottom of the stacker arms. The pulley block should be two feet and the hay guard three feet from the bottom of the stacker arms. This will allow the "A" to clear the hay guard or frame. The long back teeth of the stacker head will then place the hay well on to the stack.

The check rope and weight are important factors. The weight must be heavy enough to start the stacker head back. By using the adjustable check rope the stacker head need not go so far on to the stack at first as when the stack is being topped out. The adjustable braces on the back teeth should be so set as to tip the teeth well back

when beginning a stack and should raise the teeth up for topping out. The check weight should ordinarily weigh about 50 pounds. Although this may have to be varied for a larger or smaller stacker and somewhat with the sort of timber used. The bottom teeth should be ripped from a 2x12 plank to be 7 1/2 inches wide at one end and 4 inches at the other. The back teeth should be ripped from 2x10 planks to be 6 inches wide at one end and 3 1/2 at the other. Blue-print and description of the Midwest overshot stacker can be secured by sending 15 cents to the address already given.

A western farm paper gives the tractor sales for the past few years as follows:

1920	10,279
1921	3,428
1922	4,222
1923	4,166

There is quite a discrepancy between these figures and those of the manufacturers, who state that there will be approximately 42,000 tractors in use on western farms during 1924.

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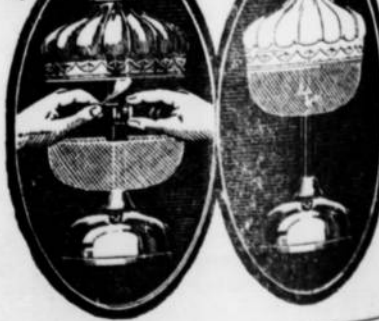
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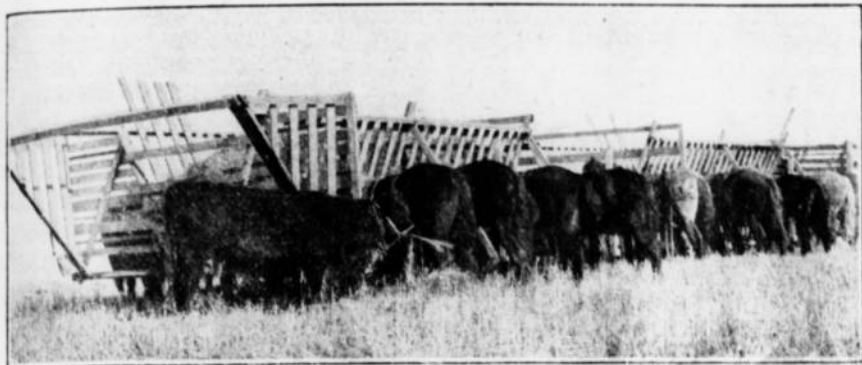
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## Feed Rack vs. Barn

One of the Devices by which Moscrip Bros. Have Attempted to Shorten Their Day's Work in the Field



Horses of threshing outfit feeding at two field racks. Moscrip Bros. always carry a cow at threshing time to supply cook-car.

**A**BOUT 20 years ago, at Craik, Sask., I saw a sort of a mounted feed rack that was drawn around with a threshing outfit. It proved to be a great convenience for threshing, but it never entered my mind that it would have been far more important for everyday use on the average western farm. In 1917 we built one for threshing.

In 1918 we started using it in the field and later on in the barnyard. During 1923 we had three of them among us and found them much better than a barn. In fact, a saddle horse is about the only horse that is ever in our barn during the summer, but during the late fall and winter we keep in the horses we are working.

Idle horses seem to be healthier in our locality if wintered outside. In winter weather horses that are working should be kept in.

After the work is over we keep them in two or three days so they won't catch cold. We try to turn them out in fine weather. We do not think it advisable to keep a horse in a good, warm barn until January and then turn it out to rustle. There has been lots of prairie wool in our locality and the horses generally come through in fine shape. If the pasture is not first class, it will pay to feed them some oat bundles or other feed daily.

A month or six weeks before spring work we generally get the horses home if they are running at large and feed them some and break in the colts. We let them run in the day, but keep them in the yard at night. During the summer we have always let the horses run loose at night, even if there was very little feed in the pasture. Before we built the feed racks we kept a load of hay in the yard so they would have plenty to eat, although they wasted a lot, but since we got the feed racks they have to eat it up as clean as if they were in the barn.

Horses running loose have a chance to eat the plants most suitable to their ailments, and we very seldom have a sick horse. It also saves watering the horses in the evening and morning. We never curry a horse. We let him do that in his natural way—have a good roll. While we used the barn by turning out the horses at night, we saved most of the work cleaning out the manure. A clipper is a handy thing to trim up the horses in the spring. We cut off the mane that may get under the collars, cut hair off the shoulders and sometimes clip a whole horse.

### Feed Racks

Our way of taking care of the horses makes feed racks very necessary. Each rack has room for a ton of hay and good feed boxes for grain (except the first one: it had a bed as wide as a wagon box to feed in, the lower corner of the hay basket resting in the centre of the bed). We

seldom use these feed racks during the winter, as it is not advisable to feed oats to loose horses in them because they fight and if hay is fed in them they would likely drift under in the blizzards, but in the summer they are much better than a barn, as there is no cleaning to do, easier to get horses in their places or get them out to hitch up and a healthier place for the horses.

The feed rack also saves work feeding, because very little attention to hay is needed except when putting in a load and even then if the rack is well mounted it can be drawn to the hay stack and loaded direct. We keep a load of oats along and there should be a couple of water-tight boxes to keep the horse collars in. We always lay the harness on the ground, back of the horses, the rain does not damage our harness very much as it is mostly made from old rubber or canvas belting. Unless leather harness is pretty well oiled it should have some kind of shelter during the rainy weather. The flies get in a little more time by working the noon hour, but when the horses are taken to the barn they often spend as much time on the road to and from the field as they do eating their dinner at the feed rack.

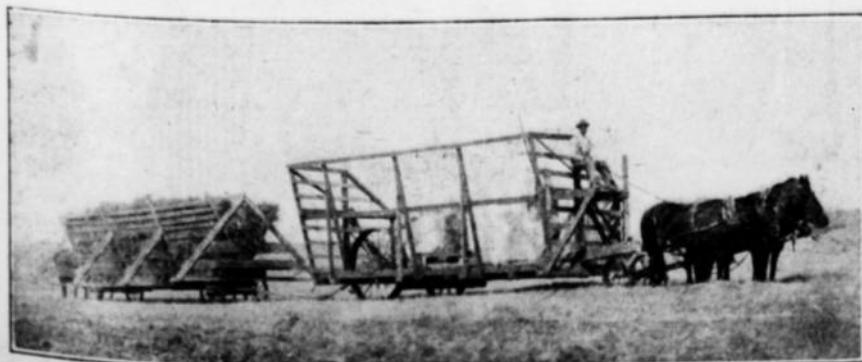
### Saving Time

We try to get the land we are going to summerfallow or break, fenced, even if only one wire, so we can turn the horses loose. If the horses are a little wild the feed rack and oat wagon should be in a little yard. It makes it handier, especially if the driver is alone. As soon as the horses get used to eating from the feed rack, they come for their feed and go to their places the same as they would at the barn.

Most of our land has water handy, but when we have no water we haul it in a tank. We take a heavy team on the tank and fill the tank after supper. We keep the team in the barn and take the tank along in the morning, otherwise we go back and forth in a flivver. We have our breakfast before we go to the field if it is far. The horses have plenty of time to eat while they are being harnessed and the machinery looked after. In the evening if the horses are not through eating by the time they are unharnessed and the collars cleaned, a little work should be done on the machinery to make use of the time because the horses must not be turned loose before they are through eating their grain.

This plan is economical as there is a lot of feed going to waste around the edges and in the little sloughs of the land we are summerfallowing, besides if it has not been properly cultivated they will pick up a lot of weeds and volunteer grain and that will benefit the land by saving

Continued on Page 16



The feed rack on the move. Note sheaf rack in the lead with hog wire sides to reduce weight. This rack will be the subject of an article in a coming issue.

## Truly a Remarkable Mower



You will never know real mower satisfaction until you get up on the seat of the John Deere High-Lift Mower, put it in gear, and start it cutting.

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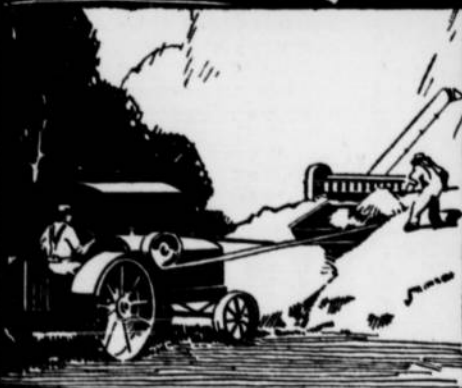




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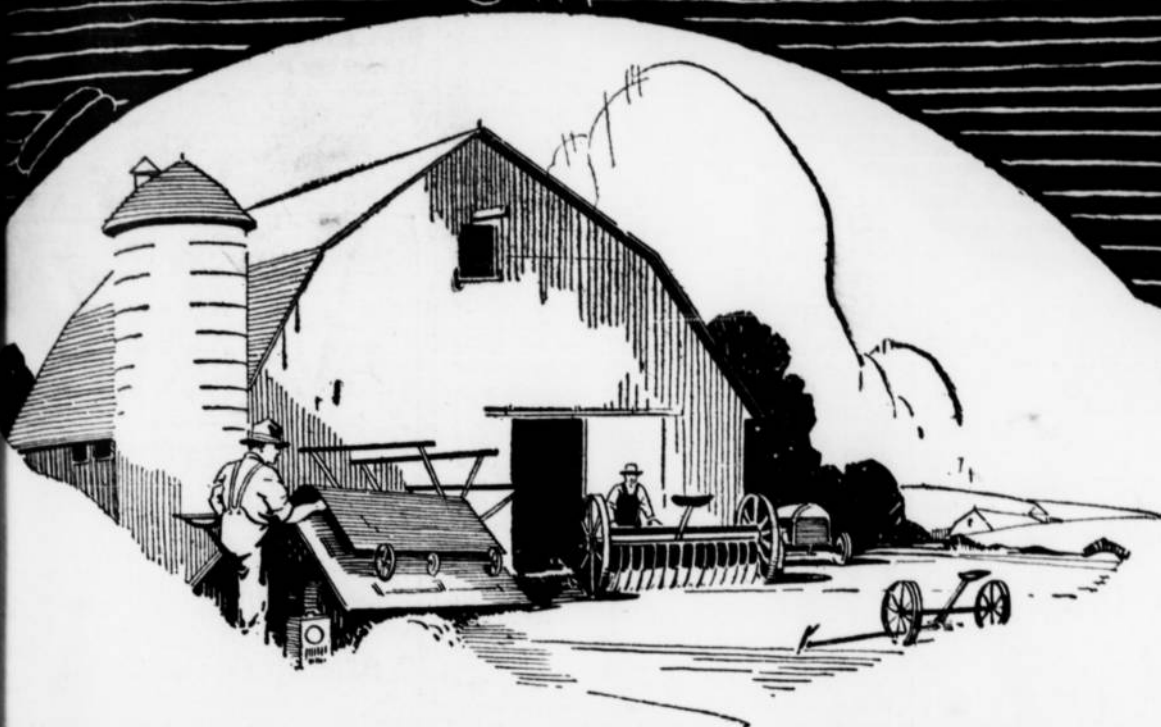


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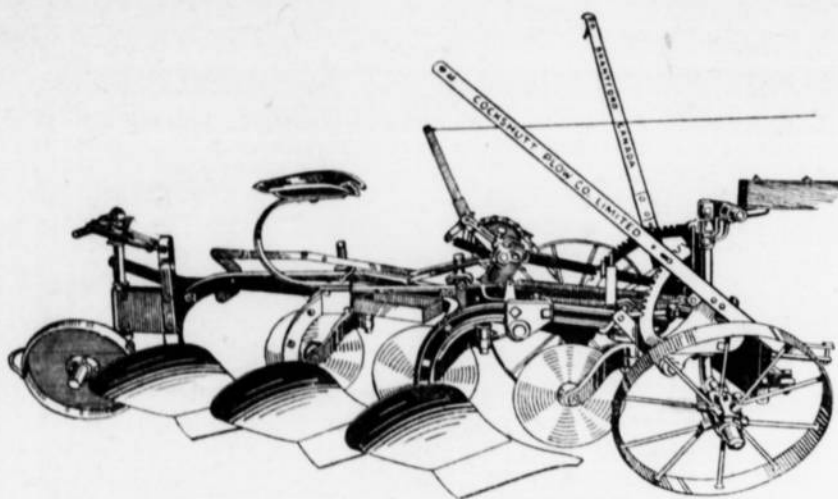
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## Feed Rack vs. Barn

Continued from Page 13

moisture. It is also handy Sundays or rainy weather. If there is water accessible to the field, all you have to do is to run over and give them some grain once or twice a day (if you like) and not have a big bunch of horses around the yard. If you do not tie them up to feed them, you had better feed them on the ground and be sure there are more places to eat than there are horses or the bosses will get more than their share.

### Style of Rack

In 1923 there were several different styles of feed racks in our locality. The simplest were little more than a 16-foot wagon bed without any basket for hay, others had small baskets for hay, while others had large baskets for hay and good stall partitions. The last ones we built have about six-foot beds and good feed boxes, the centre of the bed has slats to let the fine stuff from the hay fall through. They are permanently mounted and have good high stall partitions. The feed boxes and upper edge of bed pieces are ironed to keep horses from eating the wood; in fact, they are equal in every way to good barns.

There is another style I would like to mention. It is about 10 x 16 or 12 x 16 with mangers all round. They tie about 16 horses around it and they do not waste the feed. The rack is loaded up with hay and some of it is pitched into the mangers every feed. The horses have feed boxes. The worst is they eat up oats belonging to each other and fight, but by sorting out the worst ones the rest get along fairly well. It saves a lot of feed and is easy to rig up if a fellow is in a hurry. If built in the winter, I think it pays to build a good strong feed rack, with small partitions, well mounted and well ironed off. I think 24 feet is the most desirable length, plenty of room for six horses on each side and if necessary mangers can be built across each end, making room for eight more.—Moscrip Bros., Major, Sask.

## Dry Feeding vs. Silage

Picking up a Guide of April 16, I saw an item under the above caption, and wondered what terrible heterodoxy Mr. Andrews had written up that so disturbed Mr. Wood. Looking up issue of March 26, I find that in response to enquiry of The Guide, he had named a few varieties of corn best adapted for fodder, sticking closely to well-accredited lines and strongly urging farmers to grow corn.

Like Mr. Wood, I, too, have been preaching corn and silos, to encourage which last year I made free distribution of corn and sunflower seed for a few acres to several farmers. As a result of this there were fields varying from 10 to 50 acres, sown in this district, and beginnings of 10 to 12 silos in prospect. I had been pointing out the advantages of silos over dry feeding because of enormous loss of nutrient content through evaporation in the stooks, while the silage not only retained the virgin qualities of the corn, but actually improved it by the process of fermentation and far greater gains would result while feeding it. Then Mr. Wood comes along like a bolt from the blue, and shatters my structure with his "Babcock test" and other scientific appliances by showing that there is but 5 per cent. difference in loss of dry matter between stooks and silage, while in far off Wisconsin, he tells us, with perfect feeding facilities and best housing comforts state funds can devise, silo shows an actual gain of only 3 per cent. This is very disconcerting to one who, through enthusiasm for the silo and unacquaintance with the Babcock test, had unwittingly overdrawn the picture inspiring visions of wealth in the hidden treasures of the silo.

One of my corn proteges on reading Mr. Wood's letter wants to know how long it will take to gain the price of a \$600 silo. He figures that where he now makes \$200 per year feeding dry corn he could, according to Mr. Wood, make \$206. This, he says, would take 100 years! Another of my prospective silo builders, on seeing Mr. Wood's letter, confronts me thus, "If my stook corn is worth \$200, my silage on a 5 per cent. basis would be worth

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\$20, or 60 years to win back the price of a good silo!

Mr. Taggart, of Swift Current Experimental Farm, gives both sides of the case in an exhaustive treatise on the corn in January 31 issue of The Herald of that city. He says: "Corn may be stored and used either as dry fodder or as ensilage. The dry fodder is cheaper and almost as satisfactory for winter feeding."

## Northern Grown Seed Corn Best

By Prof. W. Southworth

**W**ESTERN Canadian farmers have had to rely almost entirely on southern grown seed corn. In some cases this southern grown seed has given fairly satisfactory results for fodder production. It has been found, however, that seed imported from the south frequently produces a crop which may run up to seven or eight feet in height, but with only a few immature ears. A very heavy corn crop with a few immature ears produces forage having a high percentage of water and a low feed value when used either for silage or as dry fodder.

Carefully conducted experiments show that in a good crop of corn more than one-half of the food value of the crop is contained in the ears. From this it will be readily seen that if we are to produce crops of fodder corn having a high feeding value it is essential that we plant early maturing varieties. These varieties will not probably yield very heavy crops but will produce a good percentage of well developed ears which give the crop a high food value.

Taking an all round view of this subject leads one to conclude that if we are to place corn growing on a substantial basis in Manitoba we must take notice and profit by the experience of the American farmers in the northwestern states. This means we shall have to set about to improve our strains of corn so as to have them adapted to our particular climatic conditions.

### Extra Early Varieties

At the present time we have in Manitoba few varieties which mature with a fair degree of certainty. Some of these earliest varieties we have tested are Gehu, Free Press and Howes Alberta Flint. These are all early flint varieties. They usually require about 95 days to mature: that is reckoning from the time of planting to the time the crop is mature.

Of these three varieties Gehu is probably most suitable for Manitoba. The average height is from three to four feet (the length of tassel not included). The ears are fairly large, but are produced low down on the stem and quite a few ears may be broken off during harvesting, and in this way the best part of the feed is liable to be left on the field.

Gehu is an excellent variety to grow when the crop has to be fed off by hogs, owing to its small size and being difficult to harvest it is not so suitable for silage.

### Early Varieties

In the varieties known as second early we have Manitoba Flint; Quebec 28; and North Dakota White Flint. Of these three varieties for general fodder purposes, Manitoba Flint is probably the most useful. Manitoba Flint is a combination of three varieties, Gehu, Free Press and Quebec 28. These varieties were planted side by side at Manitoba Agricultural College and allowed to intercross. From the hybrids produced by this intercrossing Manitoba Flint has been developed. This is an early variety which ripens in about 100 days. The average height is about four feet to five feet below the tassel. The ears are carried well up on the stem and the crop may be easily harvested without losing many ears. For this reason Manitoba Flint is for general use as fodder much superior to those varieties which carry the ears near to the ground.

The Manitoba Flint being a new variety there is not much seed in the country. However, if the present season is favorable for corn it is hoped that next year the amount of seed of this variety will have been greatly increased. Seeing that the seed of

One thing about which we are all agreed is "grow corn." Any farmer who does so for a couple of years will always grow it. It does not worry me if others hold different opinions about the details. I suggest to Mr. Wood to keep on "preaching" corn and silos. Truth will prevail—the fittest will survive, and finally corn growers will build some type of silo.—R. F. Rudd, Riverhurst, Sask.

Manitoba Flint is not available at present we would recommend in this second early class North Dakota White Flint. This variety is carried by most seed houses

### Medium Late Varieties

Of the varieties of corn which we place in the late maturing class probably three of the most outstanding are Northwestern Dent, Longfellow, Minnesota 23. Of these varieties the Northwestern Dent is the most suitable for Manitoba.

The Northwestern Dent has a reddish grain with a yellowish white tip, and a very slight dent; it is really a semi-dent. Acclimatized strains will ripen in about 105 days. Seed from southern strains takes a much longer time to mature, and the crop is usually caught by early fall frosts. The average height is from six to seven feet.

We find in our acclimatized strains of Northwestern Dent the height tends to get somewhat shorter. Also the dent is gradually disappearing and the grain becoming more like a Flint than Dent. The disappearance of the dent may be readily explained as follows: It is quite apparent that at some time in its history Northwestern Dent has been intercrossed with some variety of Flint; but the Flint character is often masked by the Dent, and so is not seen. By growing a succession of crops this Flint character is, however, frequently coming out and occasionally we find ears in which the grains are all flint in character. When this does occur we find that those ears which have Flint grains are usually much better matured than the ears with dented grains. Therefore, in selecting ears from early maturity we have naturally selected the ears having the Flint characteristics. By this method of continuous selection year after year, it will be readily seen that the ears with dented grains are gradually being eliminated, and the strain is gradually becoming a Flint variety. These results confirm the generally accepted fact that Flint varieties of corn are much more likely to mature in northern climates than the Dent varieties and, therefore, are to be recommended for Manitoba.

### Choose to Suit Locality

A question which is frequently asked is this: "which is the best variety of corn to grow in Manitoba?" In reply to this question it may be said that there is no best variety of corn for all purposes and districts of Manitoba. We have already named several varieties which may be grown successfully but they are not all equally well adapted for different parts of the province.

With a view to obtaining information on this matter the Field Husbandry Department, in Co-operation with the Extension Service, are having tests made to try and find out the best varieties to grow in different districts.

At this point a word of caution might perhaps be allowed. This is to warn corn growers against the danger of bringing into the province new and untried strains of corn which may injuriously affect our standard varieties. In this connection we may learn a useful lesson from the experience of corn growers in the state of Wisconsin. In dealing with the history of varieties of corn in Wisconsin, Prof. Moore, of the University at Madison, has given some useful facts concerning corn improvement. About 25 years ago, there were at least 200 varieties of corn grown in Wisconsin; different corn growers brought in numerous varieties from the surrounding states. The effect of growing all these varieties was a general mixing of the good and inferior



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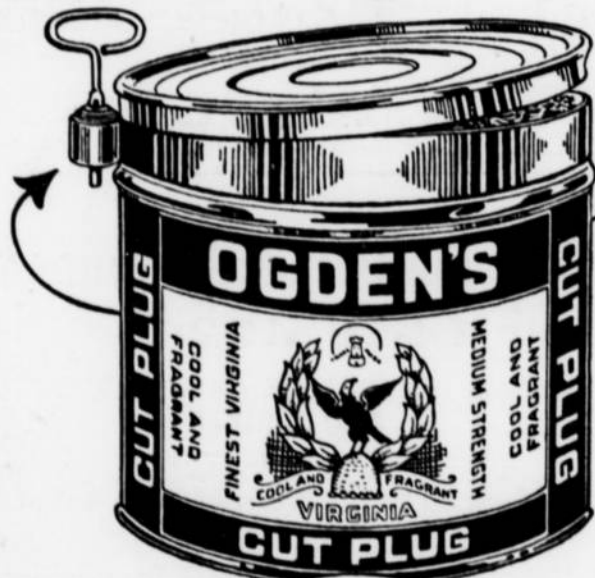
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sorts which resulted in mixed crops both poor quality and yield.

At this time the college staff at Madison took up the work of corn improvement and ear selections were made repeatedly from the best strains. After some years of steady work about six or seven superior varieties had been developed and 193 inferior varieties thrown out. As a result of the elimination of these inferior sorts, and by concentrating on about six or seven superior varieties it is estimated that more than \$25,000,000 has been added to the assets of Wisconsin corn growers.

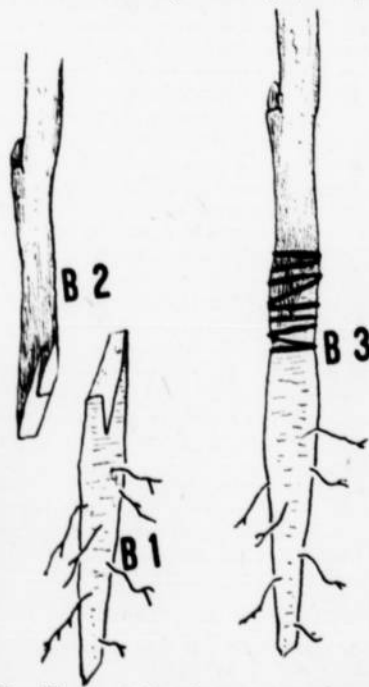
Judging from results in Wisconsin, together with personal experience, it would appear that the wise course for us to follow in Manitoba is: (1) To find out which one amongst our several varieties of corn is best adapted to a particular district. (2) To set to work to improve that variety to the greatest possible extent. (3) Not to introduce any new variety or strain unless we have good reasons for supposing it to be superior to our well known varieties.

### Grafting and Pruning

By J. S. Shoemaker

If a seed be taken from any standard variety of apple, i.e., Wealthy, the tree which grows from it is not a Wealthy at all, but is a totally distinct and unnamed variety. New varieties are originated in this way. The chances are great, however, that the new seedling fruit will be inferior to the parent.

Because of the fact that apples and plums do not come true from seed recourse is taken to grafting or budding. That is, when you buy an apple or plum tree from the nurseryman the root (Fig. B-1) is from a different source than the top fruiting part (Fig.



B-2). The root is selected for purposes of hardiness, early maturity, etc., and the top is of the variety ordered. Nurserymen do up hundreds and thousands of these during January and February (Fig. B-3), store them away in a cool cellar in damp moss, sand, or sawdust, and then plant them out in the nursery row in the spring. The one or two-year-old trees bought have grown in the nursery for this length of time.

In this process of "whip-grafting" the root piece or stock is usually about four inches long and the top or scion six inches. A smooth cut about 1½ inches long is made in both stock and scion, and a small slit made into each. This split or cut does not really at first show as markedly as in the diagram. With the cuts opposite each other the two are then brought together and become fairly firmly attached. It is very important that the bark along one side of both the stock and scion be directly in line so that the sap may pass freely. The grafts are tied with string and placed away until spring.

#### Top Working

Top working is a form of grafting known as cleft grafting. It is done in the dormant season—preferably early spring, before the sap has started to flow. The purpose is to get a good variety of apple, plum, etc., on an inferior one of its kind. Plums can

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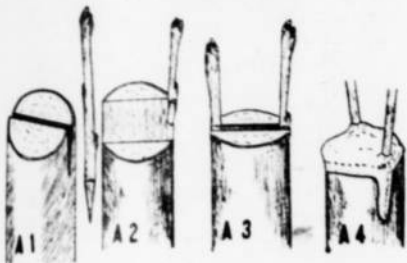
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be grafted on cherries and vice versa, but not on apples. Top-working is extremely interesting to the amateur, and of considerable value to the fruit breeder. By this means a number of different varieties can be fruited on the one tree.

#### Cleft Grafting



For cleft grafting the limbs should be about 1½ inches or over in diameter. Under prairie conditions the closer to the ground on the tree the graft is made the better. The main trunk or side branches may be used. The limbs are sawed off squarely and a cleft made across the centre (Fig. A-1) with a grafting chisel or hatchet. While the instrument is preventing the cleft from closing up again, the scion of the desired variety, about six inches long of last year's growth, which had previously been cut to a V-shaped point, is inserted at one side; another scion is placed at the other side. Remember the importance of having the bark of each in line on one side so that the sap may pass freely (Fig. 2-3).

The shoots during the growing season will come from buds—see that they are on the outside—and if both scions take successfully one is cut away later as this is sufficient, and gives the survivor a better chance. After the graft is made it is covered with a wax (Fig. 4) to exclude the air and thus prevent drying out before the union has taken place. This wax is made from the proportions of four parts resin—two parts beeswax—1 part tallow. Melt over a slow fire. Allow to cool and pull like taffy. Put away in oiled paper until ready for use. At application it may be softened and put on with a brush.

Top-working affords an excellent and easy means of placing a good variety on a tree of inferior quality, of increasing hardiness, of renovating old trees, of making use of apparently useless seedlings, and of an interesting and practical pursuit.

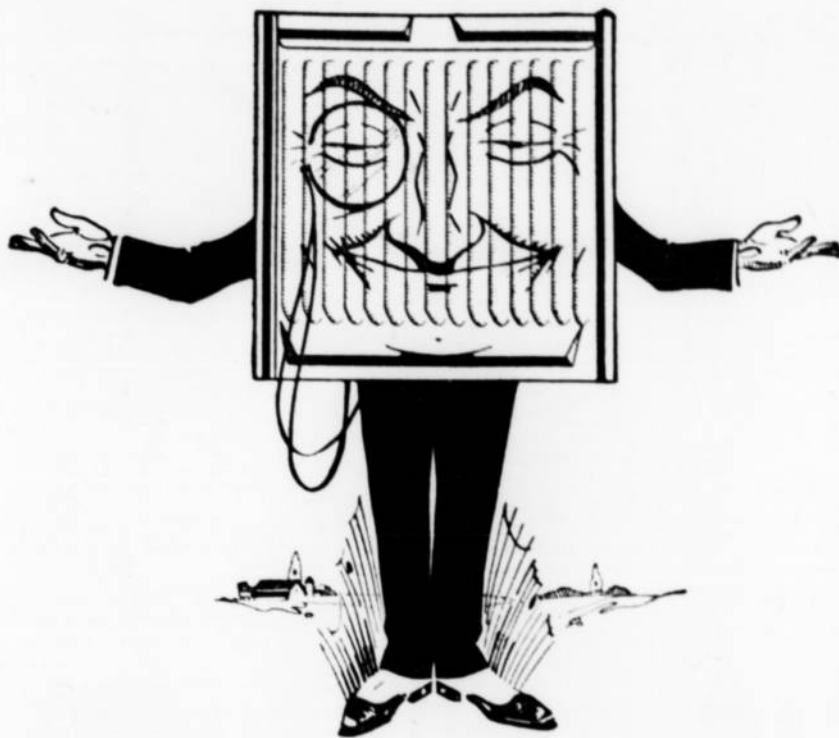
#### Pruning

Prairie fruit trees should be headed low. Plums with inherited dwarfness are now the rule in the northwest prairies. Probably the future apples of the plains will also be of this nature.

To induce semi-dwarfness and in this way help overcome winter injury, train the first scaffold limb to come out about 12 inches above the surface of the ground. Face it towards the south to afford shade and prevent sunscald of the trunk due to alternate freezing and thawing. Space spirally about the trunk 3-4 scaffold limbs each three inches above the other. Cut just above a bud growing outwards. Moderate pruning—a little each year is the best practice. Until bearing time the tree is being trained. After bearing has been attained cut out the branches that grow towards the centre, that cross and interfere with one another, the broken ones, the diseased ones, some water sprouts and head back the ones which are too long.

#### Salvage

In Chicago streets and elevated cars last year there were left by forgetful persons 50,000 articles, which were turned into the companies by the finders, mostly employees. Lost property is usually held for sometime for claimants, then becomes the rightful property of the finders, and is finally sold by public auction as a reward for saving goods, which is known as "Salvage." A remarkable miscellany of articles is bought through these marts at bargain prices. All the world is looking for bargains. If you want something you do not have, consult The Guide's Classified pages—the regular weekly mart for 75,000 farm homes. You'll find some real values in the Machinery Column just now. If you have something you do not want, advertise it for the other fellow to find.



I AM "George Two-by-two"—so named because I am the well-known "George" Steel Shingle, made by the Pedlar People at Oshawa, Ont.

Why the surname "Two-by-two," you ask?

Simply because it indicates my handy size—twenty-four inches each way—in other words, two feet by two feet, or "Two-by-two" for short.

My object in life is to make barn roofs that won't burn, that refuse to be blown off the rafters, that defy lightning, that last a lifetime, that won't cost a dollar for repairs.

Now if that isn't a useful object, I'd like to know what is!

You really owe it to yourself, Mr. Farmer, to find out how little I cost. And that's easy. Simply fill in, cut out and send the coupon, and by return mail you will know how small is the cost to put me on your barn roof. Do it now!

Yours forever,

*George Two-by-Two*

Fill in and mail this coupon ..... and attach a rough sketch showing dimensions of your building.

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Please send me, free of charge, an estimate showing the cost of roofing and siding for a building of the dimensions indicated by rough sketch attached.

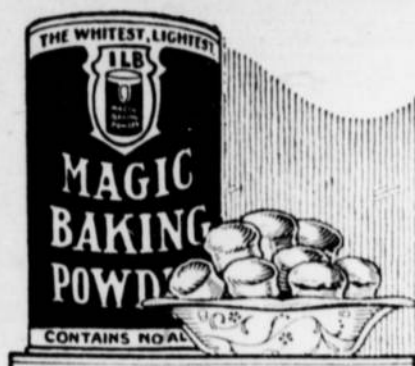
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## Directing Conversation

**G**UIDING conversation and directing it into channels where it will benefit a good majority of the people present, and lead them to make their own contribution, is something which requires real tact. Most of us have, at some time or other, had the experience of visiting in homes where it seemed almost impossible to maintain conversation on any subject for any length of time, or where the host or hostess or some member of the family completely monopolized the conversation while the remainder of the family and the guests sat silently by.

An interested listener is a temptation to most of us to hold forth upon our pet hobby-horse, our pet grouch or present-day events. The best of us are apt to forget ourselves and so lose ourselves in explaining things to other people that we forget that they may have something interesting to tell us. At such times we ought to put a check on ourselves and remember that a game played by one person isn't much fun to the onlookers, but that if a few of the onlookers help to keep the ball rolling everyone will likely be highly entertained.

In the immediate family circle, effort should be made to get every member big or little to contribute something interesting. One mother we know of, when things happen to be going cross-ways or when several of the family seemed to have gotten out of bed with a chip on his or her shoulder, steps cheerfully into the difficulty and tells those present that it is up to them to chase away the glooms by telling at least one comic story or some interesting observation they have made. It works exceedingly well. Children should be encouraged to assist in carrying on the conversation. If they are not, mothers will find when visitors are present and they are left for a few minutes with the children that there will be painful silence, broken only by the attempts of the visitor to draw the children out. It will do more harm than good then to scold Mary or Willie, and tell them "for goodness sake say something and not sit there like a dummy." Sheer nervousness will make them tongue-tied on such an occasion. If they have formed the habit of talking intelligently about the things they are interested in and of appearing anxious to hear what the visitor has to say, these embarrassing moments can be avoided.

It may happen that the guest is interested in things which do not interest the host or hostess. But usually some common ground of interest can be reached. It is much wiser to let the guest lead the conversation in the direction he most prefers. A little skilful questioning and occasional remark will lead even a usually fairly silent person into conversational channels. If he finds that he has an interested audience he will likely forget any possible nervousness and he will depart thinking that his host and hostess are exceptionally interesting people.

Which reminds me of a verse of a little poem by Sir Walter Scott.  
"Conversation is like carving;  
Give no more to every guest  
Than he is able to digest;  
Give him always of the prime,  
And but a little at a time  
Give to all but just enough,  
And let them neither starve nor stuff;  
And that each may have his due,  
Let your neighbor carve for you."

## When Buying Shoes

Shoes are such an important item of clothing that we do well to consider many points when it comes to the buying of them. Most of us have to wear one pair of shoes for quite a long time and for many different purposes. Upon the right selection depends our comfort and satisfaction. We all like to have as good a looking shoe as we can secure for the money we have to spend. It might be well for us to consider a few "don'ts" when buying.

Don't buy shoes on a very hot day when the feet are not at a natural size or temperature.

Don't wear too thick stockings when you make the purchase of new shoes else you may find them too large when you come to wear thinner stockings with them.

Don't try on shoes while sitting down only; stand up in them and walk around before making a selection.

Don't choose shoes that slip on and off too easily at the first attempt or you may find that they will be much too loose after a little wear.

Don't select shoes that have too great a difference in the height of the heel from those you have been wearing or you may suffer pain from the muscles of your feet adjusting themselves to the new shoes.

Don't take a makeshift choice in shoes. It is much better to wait until the merchant you deal with has a larger selection on hand than to take something which you do not like or which does not fit you properly.

## Birthday Celebrations

When asked to recall the happiest times of childhood a great many people consider that birthday celebrations shine out most brightly in the happenings of the past. The idea of being more important than brothers and sisters is in itself an attraction, but even this temporary superiority pales before the joys of a birthday cake decked in icing and candles, with hidden treasures inside. The excitement as to who will get the nickel, or who will find the button runs high, while the desire to spend the money is equally as great.

In the rush and hurry of an age when one pair of hands must do everything in a home, birthdays are apt to be forgotten. Pressure of work and ever-increasing responsibilities have often shoved to one side the family celebrations so dear to the heart of children. In order to avoid disappointment and overwork one mother marks on her kitchen calendar at the beginning of the year the days that can rightly be called "red letter," and thus as she tears off each sheet she knows ahead of time, whose birthday comes next. By planning in advance she arranges to bake a simple cake in readiness for the event. When she has time it is iced, if she is rushed it is not given a fancy dress, but it is all the same to her children. When unexpected demands are made upon her strength she substitutes a sparkling red jelly that quivers and shivers and is just as popular as a cake. After all the most important thing in the mind of a child is the change from the regular meals of the family.

A good way to create a festive atmosphere with very little trouble is to keep on hand narrow rolls of yellow and mauve crepe paper which can be used for decorating the table. Pink and blue or any other color will do as well but let it be something that gives a party appearance to the family board. It doesn't take two minutes to place it from corner to corner and the result will delight the hearts of the youngsters. Paper napkins with colored design are popular too. A supply of such things as these which can be kept on hand constantly often please children more than special food.

Whether people celebrate birthdays depends entirely on the value they

## The Door

Love is a proud and gentle thing, a better thing to own  
Than all of the wide impossible stars  
over the heavens blown,  
And the little gifts her hand gives are  
careless given or taken;  
And though the whole great world  
breaks the heart of her is not  
shaken.

Love is a viol in the wind, a viol  
never stilled,  
And mine of all is the surest that  
ever God has willed,  
I shall speak to her though she goes  
before me into the grave,  
And though I drown in the sea, her  
self shall come upon a wave,  
And the things that love gives after  
shall be as they were before,  
For life is only a small house  
and love is an open door.

—Orrick Johns

place upon such family festivals. We believe that they are well worth while provided that they do not entail too much work. Planning in advance saves overwork and disappointment.

## The Home Bureau Creed

In the United States men and women of rural districts have formed themselves into a large organized body—the Farm Bureau. This organization is an important factor in the life of each district and state and of the whole nation, because it stands for the rights of farm people. It backs up the work of county agricultural representatives and home demonstration agents who are doing valuable work in rural districts. The principles for which the women's work stands are outlined in the following accepted as a creed of the Farm Bureau:

"To maintain the highest ideals of home life, to count children the most important of crops, to so mother them that their bodies may be sound, their minds clear, and their characters generous; to place service above comfort; to let loyalty to high purposes silence discordant notes; to let neighborliness supplant hatreds; to be discouraged never; to lose self in generous enthusiasms; to extend to the less fortunate a helping hand; to believe one's community may become the best of communities; and to co-operate with others for the common ends of more abundant home and community life—this is the offer of the Home Bureaus to the home-maker of today."

## Is a Mother the Best Judge?

The problem involved in the above question, raised by Magistrate Brown, of Saskatoon, naturally would raise shouts from women. I, as a mother, and also as a member of the staff attached to the Juvenile Court in Winnipeg (previous to my re-marriage in 1918), desire to add my testimony.

In my work I came in contact with women of all sorts, all classes, all creeds and various colors—many not fit to be mothers, but who, nevertheless, had brought children into the world and were shirking their responsibilities—other women, wives, and women (who held responsible positions in connection with children's well-being and care) who were denied the glory and honor of motherhood, giving their best to the children of others—other women, designated by the callous and thoughtless as "old maids" or as I heard them spoken of years ago in England by a great man "unappropriated blessings," giving their lives and time without stint to little children, caring for them, loving them and gaining that most wonderful thing in a child, its confidence and trust.

Does a mother always understand her own children? Yes, I think so, if she is a real mother. One must look at things from the child's viewpoint. Just cast our thoughts back—what did this mean to me when I was this child's age? And while the child is growing we must give up many things to keep it near to us. I was left a widow years ago with three small children, two girls and a boy, now grown to womanhood and manhood. They still honor me by saying, "Mother was always a mother and a chum as well." They still share with me, their problems and difficulties (not the least being love affairs). So mothers, one and all, keep the trust and confidence of your children when they are little and as they grow in years they will still come to you.

The question as to whether men or women make the best judges for Juvenile Court work, is a difficult one to decide. It is the heart and the mind that counts in this work, not so much the legal and technical training. A good social worker is not made by text book regulations. He or she is born. God has given them the spirit, and that spirit is love.

If parents would realize their responsibilities more, be more unselfish, especially in personal pleasures, and be real chums with their children, juvenile delinquency would be unheard of.

Annie F. Keith.



## The Rival Tariff Policies

Continued from Page 7

reduction in taxation of \$24,000,000. Mr. King also questioned Mr. Meighen's figures regarding the amount paid out of taxation for war purposes and gave figures which reduced Mr. Meighen's figures by \$42,000,000.

### Liberal Tariff Principles

Coming to the question of the tariff, Premier King stated that the government had been accused of proceeding without regard to principle in the reductions that had been effected in the tariff. These reductions he stated had been carefully made on the principle of a revision to increase production and decrease the cost of living. That was the aim of the Liberal party and always had been, he stated. They had not discriminated against any class of industry; reduction of the duty on implements of production had been put forward as the foremost object of the Liberal party. The industrial life of the country, he said, was based on the products of the soil, forest, mine and sea. They were the primary industries; that was why changes in the tariff had been confined to the implements of production in these industries. Prosperity in these industries would bring benefit to all industries.

### Liberals and Progressives

Replying to the criticism that the Liberals were insincere in their tariff policy and were playing for Progressive support, Premier King gave a long review of the outstanding features of Liberal tariff policy and the professions made by leaders in the Liberal party on the two particulars he had mentioned, namely reduction of the cost of living and the cost of production. He read the tariff plank in the Liberal platform of 1919, and the amendments to the budget moved in 1920 and in 1921, by Hon. W. S. Fielding and seconded by himself. In the elections of 1921, he stated the Liberals were not seeking Progressive support; they were offering opposition to the Progressives because they "thought the party as then constituted was going too far." During the campaign, however, they found that the Progressives were not taking the extreme position respecting free trade which some had indicated at that time they were likely to take." Mr. King then quoted extensively from speeches that he made in the 1921 elections all tending to show that in both the East and West he had stood for such a revision of the tariff as would reduce cost of production in the primary industries and reduce the cost of living. In that election he said the Liberals had put candidates in practically every constituency against Progressive candidates. He now thought, however, that it was a mistake for Progressives and Liberals to allow the Conservatives "to divide the forces that have the interests of the people at heart." "From the moment that I had anything to do with public life in this country," he stated, "I have tried to bring about unity between the forces that are making for the dominance of Progressive and Liberal ideas in Canada, and I shall continue to strive in that direction. I say, too, speaking to my honorable friends of the Progressive party, that the only hope the Tory party in this country will ever have of getting back into power is that they can divide the forces of this country who have the interests of the people at heart."

### An Advisory Board

Dealing with the Woodsworth amendment, Mr. King stated that the government could not do everything at once. The government had taken the first opportunity it had of giving effect to its policy and making tariff reductions which would reduce the cost of production and the cost of living. He had a desire to do more for the consumers of the country, but it was necessary to remember that harm might be done if too much was attempted at once.

Representations had been made to the government he said, that in the existing state of world currencies a condition prevailed which in Canada at least was equivalent to a decrease in the tariff. It was an involved question and the government had under consideration the appointment of a tariff board

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Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.

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to advise the government on tariff matters. It was also advisable to have a body of experts to advise the finance department on the general question of taxation. These matters were under consideration by the government at the present time, and it had not yet been

decided whether one body would be created to carry out these duties or separate bodies, one on the tariff, and one on the general question of taxation.

#### Liberal Tariff Record

The present changes in the tariff, he stated, had not been made in a haphazard way. He submitted a number of tables showing what the reductions in the tariff were as compared with the preceding tariff and contended that they represented collectively a far-reaching reduction in the cost of living, and the changes were in complete accord with the Laurier-Fielding tariff policy. He passed in lengthy review the record of the Liberal party on the tariff from 1893, and claimed that the party had never forsaken the principle of a tariff based on revenue needs only, and not on the principle of protection. Tariff stability he contended did not mean tariff finality. The Liberals had always stood for such adjustments of the tariff as were necessary to meet new conditions and promote the public welfare. The government, he said, in conclusion, had tried to improve the country industrially and to unite the nation. He had viewed with concern the springing up of sectionalism in the country, "the West feeling that it had a grievance against the East, the East bitter in its antagonism towards the West." They had therefore sought a policy which would bring about national unity. "We feel we are helping to unite Canada to promote a community of interest between the different classes and the different parts of our country and in this way to build up a stronger, a more prosperous and a happier Dominion, proud to be a part of the great

British Empire to which we belong, a country that will be of service to its own kith and kin, and of service as well to the community of nations of which it is a part."

Arrangements have been made at the Agricultural College, whereby farm organizations such as agricultural societies, U.F.M. locals or community clubs may hold a picnic on the college grounds. If the college authorities are notified a week in advance, dinner or supper, or both may be procured at the college for the minimum sum of 25c each per head. Guides will be supplied visiting organizations so that the college buildings and the general experimental work may be seen to advantage. A visit to the college apiary, the gardens and orchard, through the residence, dairy, poultry department and barns, and field husbandry experimental plots makes a very enjoyable and instructive hour of inspection for any one interested in agriculture. Last year a number of community organizations adjacent to Winnipeg paid a visit to the agricultural college in this way. A number of enquiries have already been received at the college relative to such picnics of this kind, and it is expected that this year will see an increase in visits of this kind at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

#### Hard Water

Aunt Jane—"And where you live, is the water hard or soft?"  
Little Niece—"I guess it is hard, auntie, 'cause I spattered some on the lamp chimney, and it broke it all to pieces."

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1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

First 4 prizes each a Wrist Watch. 500 prizes of each a self-filling Fountain Pen. Hundreds of other Prizes.

If you can re-arrange these figures so that they count 15 every way, and will also add 24 From Perfurms at 10c each you can win one of the above prizes. Will you do this? It is very easy. If so just send us your answer at once, and if it is correct we will send you the perfume to sell right away.

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#### The Banker Fainted

A woman went to the bank and asked for a new check book. "I've lost the one you gave me yesterday," she said. "But it doesn't matter. I took the precaution of signing all the checks as soon as I got it—so, of course, it won't be any use to anyone else."

#### Grabbing a Bargain

An ancient car chugged painfully up to the gates of the races. The gatekeeper demanding the usual fee for automobiles called, "a dollar for the car!"  
The owner looked up with a pathetic smile of relief. "Sold," he said.

## TROUBLED WITH ECZEMA YEARS

In Pimples Between Knee and Ankle. Itched Badly. Cuticura Healed.

"I was troubled with eczema for three or four years. It broke out in pimples between my knee and ankle and itched badly, especially at night. The irritation caused me to scratch and the scratching caused eruptions."

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Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum for every-day toilet purposes. Touch pimples and itching, if any, with Cuticura Ointment. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry and dust lightly with Cuticura Talcum.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Cuticura, P. O. Box 2616, Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25 and 50c, Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

#### THE BALLOON VENDORS

Nicky Nutt held the balloons. There were many of them—some were red and some were blue. There were green ones, and yellow ones, and some were striped with all the colors of the rainbow. Tiny would blow the trumpet "toot—toot—toot," and when the little Doo Dads would hear the trumpet they would flock around Nicky and give him bright, shiny pennies for his pretty balloons. All morning, Nicky and Tiny had stood on the corner but not one little Doo Dad had come to buy balloons. Nicky was impatient, and of course he blamed Tiny, although all of the time Tiny was "toot—toot—tooting" on his trumpet. Nicky scolded Tiny and told him to blow hard—very hard—so that the little Doo Dads would hear and come to buy balloons. Tiny took a deep breath and filled his lungs to the very tip of his trunk. Then he stood on two legs and blew as no trumpet was ever blown. "Blah-ah!" roared the trumpet. The great blast of air landed squarely beneath Nicky's many balloons, and up-up and away they went with Nicky hanging on for dear life. Before Nicky really knew what had happened he was high up in the air and sailing along at a tremendous speed for all the world like a big, fat bird. Had it not been for the little hunter Doo Dad, Nicky might have drifted out to sea and been drowned, but actually this is what happened. The little hunter cast his eyes upward and saw Nicky floating by. As quick as a wink his gun went to his shoulder, and taking good aim he fired. Every pretty balloon burst, and straight down came Nicky—so fast that it almost took his breath, and, strange as it may seem, he landed in the big water-trough by the town pump. Just imagine how foolish Nicky must have felt when he sat up and saw Flannel-foot and all of the little Doo Dads with smiles on their faces. Nicky was very angry and blamed Tiny for his unpleasant experience. Until long after sundown, behind the high board fence, Nicky waited for Tiny. But Tiny is a wise old fellow and he decided not to go home until after Nicky had forgotten about the balloons.





# News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Donald G. McKenzie, secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

## Saskatchewan

### On to The Bay

A circular has been sent out to all local secretaries, county chairmen and municipal organizers, by A. J. McPhail, Central secretary, urging immediate action with a view to the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway. It is hoped that no time will be lost by officials in connection with this vital problem. The circular is as follows, viz.:

"Dear Sir or Madam:

"There has recently been formed in Manitoba and Saskatchewan an On-to-the-Bay Association, which has for its objective, the co-ordination of the efforts of the people of the West to have the Hudson Bay Railway completed without delay.

"The farmers and the people of the West, generally, have too long been content with promises from the various governments which have been in power during the last 30 years, that the road would be built. The time has come, and is indeed long past, when we must have more than promises.

"Up until the present, the agitation for the completion of this road has been of a more or less spasmodic nature, and has lacked sustained and well-organized direction. It is hoped, through the On-to-the-Bay Association (which has been organized for this one specific purpose)—to co-ordinate the efforts of the various organizations in Western Canada in pressing continuously for the immediate completion of the road.

"No class of people in the West is more vitally concerned in this undertaking than is the farming community. Our association must, therefore, do all in its power to assist in bringing pressure to bear on parliament and the government to carry out its pledges in connection with this important matter.

"One way you can help at this moment is to send an urgent letter, or better—a wire to your member at Ottawa, urging upon him the necessity of immediate action. If you cannot call a meeting of your local at this busy season, surely you can call up your president, and, between you, send a letter or wire to your federal member, urging action in connection with this important question.

"We can do anything with proper organization, especially in a just cause. We must all pull together and firmly insist on our just rights to have access to the sea and cheaper transportation rates. Please act without delay.

"Yours very truly,  
A. J. McPHAIL,  
Central secretary."

### Speakers From Central

The Craven and Tako locals of the S.G.G.A., are each arranging for a picnic to take place during the month of June. Application has been made in each case for a speaker from the Central association, and providing satisfactory arrangements can be made their wishes will be complied with.

Locals wishing for speakers from Central should remember that it is always far more satisfactory if they can arrange with surrounding locals for a short series of meetings, as this reduces the pro rata expense considerably. This is especially desirable when the location of the meetings is a considerable distance from Regina, as the cost of a single meeting under these circumstances is often absolutely prohibitive. Satisfactory arrangements can usually be made through the district director or county chairman.

### Immigration

The Querrin local of the S.G.G.A. has been studying the immigration question, and at a meeting held a few days ago the following resolution dealing with the matter was adopted, viz.:—"We, the members of the Querrin Grain Growers' local, put ourselves on record as disapproving of the present immigration system, which the Department of

Immigration is carrying out in regard to inducing people of other countries to come and settle in the Dominion. We would ask that the advantages of the country be truly represented, and that none but bona fide farmers and farm laborers be asked to come to the prairie provinces as farmers, and that every opportunity be given them to make good."

## Manitoba

The following circular letter has been sent out to all U.F.M. locals in the province:

To local secretaries and membership generally:

The busy seeding season is now almost completed, and an opportunity is presented during the next two months to stimulate interest in the farmers' movement and again build up our membership. Agriculture is facing very strenuous conditions, more severe, perhaps, than have been faced for many years. These unhealthy conditions are being reflected in all lines of business and industry, and naturally result in every element in the community exercising all the effort possible, to protect itself from the encroachment of other organized bodies. Manufacturers are strenuously endeavoring to maintain their special protective privileges. Transportation companies want high transportation rates continued. Financial and credit organizations demand increased interest rates and more security. All these "interests" get results because of being efficiently organized.

But what of the farmer? Is he being fairly dealt with in the formulating and carrying out of public policies, or are the burdens imposed by special privilege, high transportation costs, excessive interest charges and heavy taxation, to be wholly passed back to the man on the land? The answer lies largely with the farmer. So long as he remains unorganized, striving individually to overcome these handicaps, so long will he be the victim of unjust oppression.

The class that is the least efficiently organized in an age of organized class competition must inevitably suffer and carry an unfair portion of the burden of high taxes and hard times. If conditions are to be changed it will only be done by those who are now suffering, getting together and co-operating through efficient organization to offset competition in the solving of these great problems. Especially, therefore, in these hard times it becomes imperative for the farmers to stand together, organized efficiently to protect themselves from the encroachment of other organized interests, organized strongly and efficiently in order to assert their own rights and secure for the agricultural people, justice and a fair consideration in the formulating of public policy and adjustments necessary for the return of prosperity. Such concerted action should receive the warm support of all, because we know that in rehabilitating agriculture we are only doing that which is in the best interests of the whole country, for while this is a struggle of self preservation, yet in the preserving of agriculture we make permanent the national prosperity of Canada.

The need of a strong, virile organization, therefore, becomes clearly manifest. During the year 1923, the U.F.M. suffered a heavy loss in membership. Since the beginning of the year we have had to strike 25 locals off our list, as we have had no response from them during the last two years. But we feel that the tide has turned. Many locals are showing increased interest and activity. District associations are planning a vigorous campaign. The wheat pool for Manitoba is assured and co-operative selling has become a reality. Our membership at the end of April, 1924, was approximately 300 better than at the same date in 1923.

# "I Suffered Terribly With Sore, Aching Back"

Mrs. Roland Ferguson, 194 Lake St., Peterboro, Ont.,

writes:



"For over two years I suffered terribly with sore back. I was almost mad with the pain, and had doctored with it until I was discouraged. Then my father, who is a firm believer in Dr. Chase's Medicines, advised me to try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I followed his advice, and am glad to say I was completely relieved of that torturing pain in my back. It is over a year since I used these pills, and I have had no return of the trouble, but always keep them in the house."

## Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

35 cts. a box of 35 pills, Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto

## Are You Reaching for the Truth?

I will tell you  
**FREE**

Under which Zodiac Sign were you born? What are your opportunities in life, your future prospects, happiness in marriage, friends, enemies, success in all undertakings and many other vital questions as indicated by ASTROLOGY, the most ancient and interesting science in history?

Were you born under a lucky star? I will tell you free, the most interesting astrological interpretations of the Zodiac Sign under which you were born.

Simply send me the exact date of your birth in your own handwriting. To cover cost of this notice and postage enclose **twelve cents** in any form and note exact name and address. Your astrological interpretation will be written in plain language and sent to you securely sealed and postpaid. A great surprise awaits you!

Do not fail to send birth date and to enclose 12c. Print name and address to avoid delay in mailing.

Write now—TODAY—to the  
**ASTA STUDIO, 309 Fifth Ave.,  
Dept. 83, New York**



send  
birth date

# Municipal HAIL Insurance

Losses paid in 1923	\$1,260,000.00
Reserve Fund	\$1,200,000.00
Losses paid in past 5 years	\$6,000,000.00
Indemnity payable	\$5.00 per acre

Annual premium charged as taxes against land insured.  
Operating expenses approximately 7½ per cent. of total annual income  
—the lowest of any company doing a hail insurance business in the province.

FARMERS—Report Acreage Under Crop Before June 10 Next

**The Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Ass'n**  
FARMERS' BUILDING, REGINA, SASK.

## Additional Municipal Hail Limited

Subscribed Capital .....\$200,000.00

The above company is prepared to write a limited amount of **HAIL INSURANCE** in municipalities operating under The Municipal Hail Insurance Act. Enquire from Secretary of Municipality for rates and other particulars.

Indemnity not to exceed \$5.00 per acre.  
Premium payable in cash with application.

**ADDITIONAL MUNICIPAL HAIL LIMITED**  
FARMERS' BUILDING, REGINA, SASK.

Let us make this our banner year and demonstrate to "special privilege," that the farmer thoroughly appreciates the value of efficient organization. Let us declare war, thoroughly mobilize our forces, take the offensive, strong in the recognition of the righteousness of our cause and determined that agriculture must be dealt with fairly, and conditions made more easy and just for the people on the land.

May we not appeal to you as secretary, to your local officers and board,

and to our membership generally to exercise every effort possible to interest all our people in their own organization. Enlist their active support in promoting those things that mean justice and equity to the farm people. Those things that mean the best possible marketing facilities and the reducing of costs of production so that a margin of profit may remain. Those things that mean a standard of living on the farm comparable to the average town

Continued on Page 26



# THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

**FARMERS' CLASSIFIED**—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—5 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must reach us seven days in advance.

**FARMER DISPLAY CLASSIFIED**—\$5.00 per inch per week. All orders must be accompanied by cash. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order cost \$5.00 each.

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED**—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 9 insertions for the price of 7; 13 insertions for the price of 10; and 26 insertions for the price of 19. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order).

**COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY**—\$8.40 per inch, flat. Ads. limited to one column in width and must not exceed six inches in depth.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE IS READ BY MORE THAN 75,000 PROSPECTIVE BUYERS

## LIVESTOCK—Various

**1924 BOOKLET GIVES VALUABLE HINTS AND** complete list of livestock and veterinary supplies, animal markers, ear tags, vaccines, medicines, instruments, etc. Write today. It's free. Winnipeg Veterinary & Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.

**SELLING—JERSEY BULLS, SEVEN TO 14** months. Yorkshire sows, to farrow June, July. Congdon, Newdale, Man. 23-5

### HORSES

**SELLING—HORSES OF ALL CLASSES.** MacDonald, 155 2nd Street, Medicine Hat, Alta.

### Shorthorns

**SELLING—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS,** bull, 12 months, also bred and open heifers. All have size and in excellent condition. W. H. Yardley, Marienthal, Sask. 19-6

### Holsteins

**Cows Stand Western** Conditions. They're big, strong, able to do considerable roughing. High milkers. Big veal calves. Free booklets. **THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOC. OF CANADA** BRANTFORD, ONT.



**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL** calves, sired by bull from Government Demonstration Train. Papers free. \$30 up. Wesley Howard, Mather, Man. 23-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HERD** sire, splendid animal, rising four years. A cash bargain. Robert Baskerville, Boissevain, Man. 23-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL,** four years, \$75. Ralph Rheasme, Leo Post Office, Alta. 23-4

**WANTED—PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN HEIFER** calves. Apply Donald McDonald, 1935 Logan, Winnipeg. 22-2

**FOR CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS, WRITE GEO.** Rice, Stonewall, Man. 21-3

### Aberdeen-Angus

**SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS YEARLING** bulls, yearling heifers, young cows in calf. Herd fully accredited. Prices low. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 23-2

**FOR SALE—CHOICE ANGUS BULLS, IS TO 18** months old, from accredited herd. Apply H. Teock, Lemberg, Sask. 22-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ANGUS BULLS, ALL** ages. Choice herd bull, quiet. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 22-3

### Ayrshires

**AYRSHIRE CALVES AND YEARLINGS, BOTH** sexes, high-class stock, prices reasonable. Cox, Runsey, Alta. 23-6

**PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, \$35** each. Frank Harrison, Pense, Sask. 21-4

### SWINE—Various

**100 REGISTERED EIGHT-WEEKS YORKSHIRE** and Hampshires, \$10 each; \$27, trio, unrelated. Express paid 150 miles. Splendid two-year s.w.s. bred or open, \$27, Valor. W. Florence, Valer, Sask. 23-2

### Hampshires

**PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, \$10 EACH,** satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Brunner, Rosebud, Alta. 23-4

**SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS,** ten weeks old, \$11 each, papers free. Robt. C. Mack, Wroxton, Sask. 22-4

### Duroc-Jerseys

**SPRING PIGS—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** sows. Booking orders n.w. stock limited. Few bred sows due May, June, July. Pigs from and sired by imported sires. Selling, three imported sires, dispersing our well-known large prize herd, bargain prices. Last offerings. J. W. Bailey & Sons, Importers and Breeders, Wexsaskiwin, Alta. 23-2

**FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY** bred sows and young stock. Wallace Drew, Treherne, Man. 19-6

### Yorkshires

**YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12, MARCH AND** April, eight weeks, with pedigree, either sex. Dams sired by grand diploma boar, Brandon Fair. Weanlings sired by Oak-side Famous from Trethours, Ontario. A few matured sows, with pedigree, for sale. R. S. Crabb, Fertility, Alta. 22-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, APRIL, MAY** litters, few sired by prize-winning, imported boar, \$20, others from my herd boar and mature sows, \$10. October boars, fit for service, \$20. Satisfaction guaranteed. Leslie Kemp, Liberty, Sask. 23-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—SPALDING** signal, imported from Great Britain, first prize boar, Saskatoon and Regina, is the sire of some choice March pigs I have for sale. J. L. O. de la Hay, Box 15, Tuxford, Sask. 21-3

**YORKSHIRES OF BREEDING AND QUALITY.** Sire, Edmonton champion, 1923. Won all first prizes for bacon hogs at Edmonton spring show, 1924. Write Denis Hunter, Strathcona, Alta. 19-5

**THE ATWATER SWINE CLUB HAVE FOR SALE** young stock by Crichton Knight, imported Yorkshire boar, bred by the Crichton Royal Institution Farm, Dunfermline, Scotland. Wm Russell, Seely, Atwater, Sask. 19-5

**YORKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE, EIGHT WEEKS** old, both sexes, registered, bred from Trethours and University stock, \$9.00. James Partridge, Carn-duff, Sask. 20-5

## LIVESTOCK

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRES (STANDARD** last-type) weanlings, \$12, pair, \$20. Sire champion, litter 17. Choice bred gilts. Papers. Alex. Mitchell, Macoun, Sask. 21-5

**LONG IMPROVED YORKSHIRES, FROM** mature s.w., farrowed April 9, \$10 each with pedigree, at eight weeks. W. H. Lucy, Elgin, Man. 21-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, TRUE** bacon type, either sex, eight weeks, \$10 each. Absolutely guaranteed. S. W. Dornance, High View, Sask. 19-6

**CHOICE YORKSHIRE GILTS, BRED FOR FALL** litters, boars, weanlings, Red Polled bull calves. Deflation prices. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 21-5

**SELLING—PURE-BRED LONG SMOOTH** Yorkshire weanlings, \$8.00 each. Chas. Howden, Goodlands, Man. 22-2

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, READY FOR** shipping June 4th, \$5.00 to \$7.00 each; papers extra. Andrew Parley, Lovat, Sask. 22-2

**SELLING—LARGE IMPROVED BACON TYPE** Yorkshire, \$11, papers included. Fred Carter, Spy Hill, Sask. 22-5

**YORKSHIRES, — EITHER SEX, 12 WEEKS,** \$15; bred s.w., \$25. Boar, 20 months, \$30. W. H. Ziegler, Manor, Sask. 22-2

**SELLING—CHOICE YORKSHIRES, EIGHT** weeks. Write for price. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 17-8

**IMPORTED YORKSHIRES AND PIGS FROM** imported boar and prize-winning sows. C. W. Thurston, Regina 21-3

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED REGISTERED YORK-**shire pigs, \$10 each, with papers. Stefanson Bros., Cypress River, Man. 23-2

**SELLING—YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$8.00,** either sex, eight weeks old, including papers. C. J. Corey, Bladworth, Sask. 23-2

**REGISTERED, WELL-BRED BACON TYPE** Yorkshire, April and May litters, \$10. W. H. McLean, Cardale, Man. 23-4

**SELECT YORKSHIRES, WEANLINGS, FROM** mature stock, both sexes, \$12 each. Papers. R. S. Bald, Siltou, Sask. 19-5

## Farm Lands For Sale, Rent, or Wanted

The Guide Will Do It For You!

There's a season for everything. Right now is one of the best seasons to advertise farm property. Who buys a farm? Usually a farmer. The natural place then to put your ad. is in The Guide—the farmers' own paper. Real Estate Agents And The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place," the best place to get quick results. Here's what some say:

"I must say I had better results from advertising in your paper than in any other."—Viggo Nielsen, Canwood, Sask.

"We are very well pleased with the results of our advertising in your paper, as we have so far made two sales which we can credit directly to this source."—Bolivia Colonization Association, Portland, Oregon.

We Did It For Them—We Can Do It For You

Our Classified Department pays special attention to Farm Property advertising. If, for instance, you want to Rent your farm we put it under a "For Rent" heading. If you want to buy you will find the ad. under "Farm Lands Wanted." It saves a man a lot of trouble when he does not have to look over a number of ads. in which he is not interested. That is one reason why The Guide gets quick results for others—it will for you.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, \$10,** eight weeks, with papers. E. J. Ran-He, Broad Valley, Man. 20-4

**SELLING—YORKSHIRES, EIGHT WEEKS, \$10.** H. Potter, Langbank, Sask. 23-4

### Tamworths

**GOLDEN TAMWORTH WEANLINGS, Sired** by Inverackie Elmo, whose sire Woodrow's Elmo, was yearling champion, Chicago International. Marcus Spray, Craven, Sask. 23-2

**TAMWORTH—APRIL FARROW, \$15 EACH,** including papers. W. Longman, Deloraine, Man. 23-3

**TAMWORTH—THE PREMIUM BACON TYPE,** choice spring pigs, \$15 each. Cox, Runsey, Alta. 23-6

### Berkshires

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRES, THE** long, stretchy kind. Gilts bred for May, June, July and August farrow to imported boars, \$30 each. Spring pigs now ready for shipping. Best bunch ever sired by Canadian-English and American boars, \$12.50 each at ten weeks, papers included, pairs, unrelated. J. E. Hamilton, Zealandia, Sask. 20-5

**BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—50 SLEND** boars and sows ready to ship, \$12, \$15, \$18, according to age and quality. Express prepaid. Buy from the oldest and choicest herd in the province. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. 23-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE BOAR,** bacon type, November farrow, \$20. L. Hough, Lee Veri, Sask. C.P.R. 23-2

**BERKSHIRES, APRIL FARROW, EITHER SEX,** \$8.00 each, at eight weeks, papers included. Geo. T. Alexan'er, Gladys, Alta. 23-2

**PEDIGREED BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES,** April litters, \$12.50 each. Peter McDonald, Virden, Man. 23-3

**SELLING—BERKSHIRE PIGS, APRIL LIT-**ters. Ames Rival strain, both sire and dam's side, \$15 each. Wm. Tormenter, Linton, Sask. 21-4

**IMPROVED BACON TYPE ENGLISH BERK-**shires, \$5.00 each at eight weeks. Papers \$1.00. W. S. Dale, Viscount, Sask. 22-6

## LIVESTOCK

### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**SELLING—WOLFHOUND PUPS, DAM IS RUS-**sian Greyhound, sire is Russian Staghound, stands 33 inches and a sure killer. If you are going in for wolfhounds buy where you have a combination of speed, size and endurance. Males, \$10; females, \$8.00. Orders for June 1st delivery to Mark Pearson, Oxbow, Sask.

**REAL COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGIS-**tered direct descendant of Clinker, champion of the world, s.d. for \$12,500. Registered males, \$13; females, \$11; unregistered, \$10 and \$8.00. Parents are fine heelers. Unsolicited testimonials. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 23-5

**PURE-BRED GREYHOUND PUPS—THE** large kind, from fast and sure killers, \$12 each; two, \$20; also pure-bred male Airedale, coming one year. Good guard. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 23-5

**WOLFHOUND PUPS—RUSSIAN, GREY AND** stag cross, priced to clear, \$12 pair. Sire 32 inches at shoulder, 100 pounds, exceptionally fast and good killer; bitch also fast and good killer. S. McKenzie, Box 9, Imperial, Sask.

**PURE-BRED AIREDALE PUPPIES, FROM** famous hunting strain, great vermin destroyers, males, \$10; females, \$8.00. Everett Keller, Cayley, Alta. 19-5

**IF YOU WANT TO START RIGHT WITH** silver foxes and win success and independence, write J. R. Young & Co., 345 Somerset Building, Winnipeg.

**PARROTS, CANARIES, GOLDFISH, DOGS,** guinea pigs, pigeons, Persian kittens. Reliable Bird Co., 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 19-5

**COLLIES, NINE WEEKS, NATURAL HEELERS.** Males, \$5.00; females, \$2.50. Arthur Dennis, Parkman, Sask. 22-2

**WOLFHOUND PUPS, GREY AND STAG CROSS,** also one stag bitch, trained. Youngman Bros., Secor, Sask.

**FOR SALE—FOUR TIMBER WOLF PUPPIES,** three females and one male. Price on application. J. R. Lane, Lundbreck, Alta.

**HALF WOLF—GREYHOUND PUPS, FOUR** months. Guaranteed. Mike Wizinara, Whitewood, Sask. 23-2

## POULTRY

### Leghorns

**THE BIG ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS AND** Wyandottes, 300-egg strain. Eggs, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per 15; \$5.00 per 50; \$8.00 per 100. Also baby chicks and mating list. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 19-4

**ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS, NELS** Lindens a laying strain, 13, \$1.25; 12, \$1.00. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 18-6

**HATCHING EGGS—FERRIS-BARRON 240-300** egg strain, Single Comb White Leghorns, \$1.00; J. K. Fendleton, Lamont, Alta. 18-6

**BLACK LEGHORNS, HATCHING EGGS, \$2.00** per 15. R. Stevens, Oak Lake, Man. 18-6

### BABY CHICKS

## BABY CHICKS

Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandotte, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas, Hatches every week. Eight-week-old Pullets and Cockerels, \$1.00 each. Catalogue free.

ALEX. TAYLOR

BABY CHICK HATCHERY, WINNIPEG

**BABY CHICKS, POSTPAID TO POINTS WITHIN** 24 hours run from Winnipeg, per 100, Leghorns, \$14; Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Reds and Buff Orpingtons, \$16. Prices hold from May 20 to June 30. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fargo Falls, Minn. 19-5

**PALMER'S HIGH RECORD WINTER-LAYING** pure Tom Barron White Leghorn chicks for May and June delivery at \$13.50 per 100, or \$50 for \$65, are unapproachable for value. Should be ordered now. T. W. Palmer, R.M.D. No. 4, Victoria, B.C. 18-6

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES PURE-BRED,** best egg-laying strains. February discount. For catalogue, Winnipeg's pioneer chick plant. E. S. Miller, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg. 23-2

**BABY CHICKS—HEAVY LEGHORNS, \$10,** Wyandottes, \$24, 100, safe delivery, trap-netted, bred-to-lay. Columbia Poultry Ranch, Stevenson, B.C. 20-4

**BABY CHICKS—ALL VARIETIES, PURE-**bred, best egg-laying strain. Express paid. Reliable Bird Company, 292 Carlton, Winnipeg. 22-4

## SEED GRAIN—Various

**SEND TODAY FOR THE BOOK WRITTEN** expressly for the producers of grain, the Future Markets and Grain Grades. Price 50c. Perceptive Sales Service, Prairie River, Sask., or P.O. box 1796, Winnipeg.

### Flax

**100 BUSHELS PREMOST FLAX SEED, RE-**cleaned, government germination test 92%, free from noxious weeds, \$2.50 per bushel, bags 20 cents extra. Pat Morrison, Cranall, Man. 23-2

**SELLING—PURE PREMIST FLAX, RE-**cleaned, \$3.00 per bushel. Robt. H. Fretwell, Crescent Grove Farm, Tuzaske, Sask. 22-4

### Grass Seed

**A LIMITED QUANTITY OF SELECT WHITE** Sweet Clover, free from noxious weeds, cleaned, sweet, clovered, re-cleaned, bags free, 15c per pound. E. R. Clark, Sinituluta, Sask. 18-6

**WESTERN RYE GRASS CLEARANCE, ABOUT** 3,000 pounds left, free from noxious weeds, \$3.00 per 100, or money refunded immediately. A. G. Shofar, Hallgarth, Sask. 18-6

**SELLING—SIBERIAN MILLET, No. 1, 54c;** No. 2, 44c; No. 3, 4c; government tested, bag included. Nelson Spencer, Carleton Place, Ont. 20-4

**RYE GRASS—HEAVY RECLEANED SEED,** high germination. Price to clear, 6c per pound. F. J. Whitting, Travlers, Sask. 18-6

**WESTERN RYE GRASS, SIX CENTS POUND,** No weeds, bags free. Robert Hicks, Mossburn, Sask. 21-3

**FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, SIX** cents per pound, sacked. R. F. Irwin, Liberty, Sask. 21-4

**RYE GRASS, SIX CENTS POUND, MONEY** back if not satisfied. D. Harris, Hinton, Man. 21-4

**RECLEANED BROME SEED, EIGHT CENTS** pound. Frank McMechan, Tuxford, Man. 23-3

**BROME SEED, 5.00 POUNDS, SACKED, 18c** pound. John Conn, Innisfail, Alta. 18-6

### POTATOES

**CHOICE POTATOES, WEE MACGREGOR, 75c** bushel and other potatoes, 65c bushel, sacked. T. B. Broadacres, Sask. John Flax. 23-2

## NURSERY STOCK

**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—PROGRES-**sive, dozen, 50 cents; 100, \$1.75. June harvest. Dr. Burrell and Senator Dunlop, Gladstone, B.C. Write for price list. Box 183, 266 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 19-5

**CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, CELERY,** tomatoes and every kind of bedding plants, also rhubarb roots, dahlias, strawberry plants. Hilly Nursery, Sutherland, Sask. Phone 4450. 20-6

**RASPBERRY CANES, 25 FOR \$1.00; 100 FOR** \$1.50; postpaid; prime ready for planting. Thomas Richards, Lovat, Sask. 19-5

**EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES, 100, 10c** postpaid. Clarence Cook, Pitt Meadows, B.C. 23-3

### Rhode Islands

**EGGS, FROM MY PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND** Reds, \$1.25 per 15. R. Tillatault, Lebreton, Sask. 23-3







# Your Guarantee

is the name

# "SALADA"

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It insures tea that is fresh,  
fragrant and pure — Try it.

## THE NEW BISSELL FOR WESTERN CANADA

A SIX-HORSE IN-THROW 14 FT. WIDE DISC HARROW

The Widest In-throw Disc Made  
MAKE SURE  
YOU GET A  
BISSELL

Cultivates all the Surface. No Centre Strip Left  
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GREAT  
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# CREAM

Hundreds of farmers prefer to ship to us because we are all-the-year-round buyers. Our market in Winnipeg takes all the cream we can get, and we always pay highest prices promptly.

**Ship Your Next Can to our Nearest Point**

All settlements made by Bank Money Order—Guaranteed by the banking system of Canada.

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DAIRY LTD.  
WINNIPEG.**

**STANDARD  
DAIRIES LTD.  
BRANDON.**

## News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 23

home and sufficiently attractive to offset the heavy drift of people to large urban centres. Through effective organization these things can be done and through that means only. Can we not count you in this great work of service? Get your local board and workers together. Consult each other as to ways and means and carefully plan your work and then—"Work your plan."

The Central office and district organizations stand ready to help you in every way possible. Consult us as to speakers, ask us for any information you need. In short, "work us to death," in an effort to effect a strong 100 per cent. efficient organization.

Another letter follows in a day or two suggesting a few very important matters to which we must give careful consideration and in which we need your co-operation in our effort to effectively present the viewpoint of the farmers of Manitoba.

Anticipating your earnest co-operation,

Yours sincerely,  
D. G. MCKENZIE,  
Secretary.

### U.F.M. Notes

Minto U.F.W.M. has held some splendid meetings during the last few

months. Two lectures were given recently by Miss Gemmill, their public health nurse. The first was on Home Nursing and Care of the Patient, and at a special meeting of the local she took up First Aid, and gave a lecture on Cancer. These were greatly enjoyed by all members and created much interest.

The following letter has been received at Central office from I. Ingaldson, secretary, Arborg U.F.M.:

"Enclosed please find cheque for \$22 membership dues from our local. Kindly send me some seed grain certificates; I find some of our members are getting in seed grain and not taking advantage of the reduced rates.

"I would like to secure a brief history of what has been accomplished by the organization since its inception. We are having a field day for the locals in this municipality, on June 13, at which time I would like to give a review showing what has been done by the U.F.M."

Buttrum U.F.M. local is holding its annual plowing match on June 20.

The provincial election in British Columbia, set for June 20, promises to be keenly contested. There will be no acclamations; 167 candidates have been nominated for the 48 electoral districts.

## Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

wheat-growing states the scheme had not been entirely satisfactory to meet the needs of the situation, for the bottom had fallen out of the collateral that the farmers had to offer for loans. The whole system, of course, was based on the assumption that farming operations, outside of speculation, were profitable, these land banks were disinclined to loan to purely wheat farmers.

The intermediate credit banks were for short-term farming operations. Organized in 1923, the government had placed \$5,000,000 at the disposal of each of these banks, 12 in number. Their loans could not exceed three years. The borrower got this money at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent. Dr. Tory made it quite clear that ability to borrow was not alone sufficient. The profit must be in the farmer's operations, and all that these credit systems were designed to do was to enable him to make good under fair financial terms over a reasonable term of years.

The Farm Loan Board principle of the United States, said Dr. Tory, was sound, and could be applied to Canada.

### The Murdock Charges

The third phase of the bank situation as discussed was that which relates to the charges preferred against Hon. James Murdock, minister of labor, by E. Guss Porter, M.P., for West Hastings. Mr. Murdock admits having withdrawn the sum of about \$4,000 from the Home Bank, "in the ordinary course of business," two days before the bank failed, but that, upon representations made to him by the liquidator, he has already refunded \$1,050 of the amount, and is sending the remainder along as soon as he is able. The action of Mr. Murdock is regarded by Mr. Porter as a violation of his oath of office. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, to which consideration of the case has been submitted, has so far sat but once. William German, of Welland, on that occasion, read the oath of office, and declared that there was nothing within its four corners to prevent Mr. Murdock doing what he did. Apparently the only thing which the oath in question enjoins upon him to whom it is administered is secrecy with respect to the deliberations of His Majesty's privy council. From present indications the minister will be well defended in the committee.

### The National Railways

During the week the annual statement of the minister of railways was submitted to the House. The account of the first full year of the stewardship of Sir Henry Thornton, head of the consolidated system, was a lengthy and somewhat technical document, accompanied by a highly eloquent appeal for fair play and a square deal to the president and system as a whole. A betterment of approximately \$17,000,000 in operation, and a decrease of \$6,000,000 in the deficit were the results announced of the year's operations. There is also a slight decrease in the \$9,000,000 odd deficit in the Canadian Mercantile Marine, due largely to the sale of several vessels of the fleet, and to the curtailment of certain non-paying services.

Probably the most significant feature of the minister's speech was the appeal which he made at the conclusion, an appeal which was applauded from Liberal and Progressive sides alike. The minister declared in effect that parliament should accord to the people's system the same consideration as they would accord a private enterprise, and, while admitting the right of members to secure information warned against the making public of letters which might be of benefit to the competitor of the National Road. Official opposition members in particular have shown a strong propensity for the securing of information of a most detailed and in some cases minute character.

In the meantime the Senate threatens again to play havoc with the government's branch lines bill. The entire program last session was incorporated in one bill. To certain of the items the Senate took exception, but being unable to amend a money bill, the

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venerable body decided to kill it. To obviate such a possibility on the present occasion the government provided a separate bill for each line or extension. Now the members of the venerable body have adopted new tactics. In the Senate railway committee, Sir James Loughheed, Conservative leader, proposed that expert testimony should be secured on each bill from persons acquainted with the locality, and that in addition the Canadian Pacific Railway Company should be called upon to testify with respect to the necessity of each. The suggestion is probably the most preposterous which has been made in parliament for many a long day; nevertheless it received "serious" support from many members of the committee who are apparently determined that the program shall not pass, and that the Canadian National Railways shall be prevented from undertaking their program of expansion. Canadian Pacific bills, it is to be noted, went through without opposition.

It is further rumored that the Senate will lay violent hands upon the government's amendment to the Franchise Act, providing for the application of the single transferable vote to single-member constituencies where more than two candidates stand for election, and that, in the event of the Redistribution Bill being unsatisfactory to the Conservatives it will use its majority to change it.

The spectacle of a non-elective, and highly irresponsible body laying hands upon franchise matters will be an interesting one.

### A Correction

A mistake occurred in the list of those voting for the Woodsworth amendment as given in the Ottawa letter appearing in The Guide on May 21. The correct list of those voting for the amendment is as follows: Bancroft (Selkirk), Campbell (MacKenzie), Coote (Macleod), Elliott (Dundas), Gardiner (Medicine Hat), Garland (Bow River), Good (Brant), Gould (Assiniboia), Irvine (Calgary), Kennedy (West Edmonton), Lewis (Swift Current), Macphail (East Gray), Shaw (West Calgary), Spencer (Battle River), Ward (Dauphin), Woodsworth (Centre Winnipeg).

In view of the growing proportions of the honey industry in Manitoba, a co-operative organization is being launched to sell the product. A contract has been prepared in which the beekeeper agrees to deliver to the association 60 pounds of honey for every hive that he owns. He will receive an immediate cash payment equivalent to 60 per cent. of the market price, and the balance at a later date. All communications should be addressed to R. M. Muckle, 131 Furby Street, Winnipeg.



# The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., May 30, 1924.

**WHEAT**—Closed today little changed from the price a week ago and steady trade has been transacted in the interim. New business reported has been in small lots and the bulk of the buying of May and July futures was against old sales. There has been little feature in the market. At times it has presented a very dead appearance with little outside interest, but throughout there has been light selling pressure, and undertone to the market appeared. There is little to indicate what the trend of prices may be. The producer is left with very little wheat now, and while stocks in the country are fairly heavy this grain is practically all sold for July or later delivery, so that there will be little pressure from that source. Probably the weather will be quite a price-maker from now on. Cash spreads steady and no special demand for anything. Lower grades are well taken excepting feed and durum wheat has lost a lot of the fat premium it has carried during the last few weeks, being now 5½c over July for No. 1 Durum as compared with 12c over July a week ago.

**OATS AND BARLEY**—There has been no feature in these markets during the past week and prices held firm. Receipts of both grains are light, and consequently, little pressure on the markets. A good demand for all grades, except 2 C.W., continues. The same condition exists in the barley market and the top grade is going through the clearing house while the lower grades are in excellent demand.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
May 26 to 31 inclusive	26	27	28	29	30	31	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
May 107	106	106	106	106	105	107	107	107	113
July 107	107	107	107	107	105	107	107	107	113
Oct. 103	103	102	103	103	101	102	102	102	109
Oats—									
May 39	39	39	39	39	39	40	40	40	56
July 40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	56
Oct. 39	39	39	39	39	39	38	39	39	43
Barley—									
May 64	64	64	64	64	63	62	64	64	53
July 63	63	64	63	63	63	63	63	63	53
Oct. 57	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	51
Flax—									
May 218	216	216	217	218	215	214	214	214	224
July 212	211	211	211	212	210	211	211	211	224
Oct. 186	185	184	185	186	185	185	185	185	204
Rye—									
May 68	68	68	68	68	67	68	68	68	67
July 69	69	68	68	68	68	68	69	69	67
Oct. 69	69	68	68	68	68	67	68	69	67

CASH WHEAT									
May 26 to 31 inclusive	26	27	28	29	30	31	Week Ago	Year Ago	
1 N.	108	106	106	107	107	105	107	112	
2 N.	104	103	103	103	103	102	104	111	
3 N.	101	100	100	100	100	99	100	108	
4	86	85	85	85	85	84	86	103	
5	91	90	90	90	90	88	90	99	
6	84	83	83	83	83	82	83	93	
Feed	78	77	77	77	76	75	76	88	

**LIVERPOOL PRICES**  
The Liverpool market closed May 30 as follows: May, 9s 4d; July, 9s 2½d; October, 9s 1½d per 100 lbs. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower at \$1.36½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: May \$1.22½; July \$1.20½; October \$1.19½.

**BRITISH CATTLE MARKET**  
Glasgow sold 138 Canadian stores 11½c to 12c live weight, 62 fats 9½c to 11½c, fair to good trade.  
Birmingham—1,068 Canadian fats 18½c to 20½c in sink, trade firm.  
London—Canadian dressed sides, fair quality, 16½c, choice 18½c, supplies moderate, firmer tendency.

**BRITISH BACON MARKET**  
Canadian baled bacon 90s to 92s, firm under good demand. Boxed bacon 70s to 85s, prices irregular on account of quantity overcut. American 62s to 70s, steady. Irish 108s to 120s. Danish 100s to 103s. Danish killings estimated at 65,000 head.

**MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES**  
Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.16½ to \$1.20½; No. 1 northern, \$1.14½ to \$1.19½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.18½; No. 2 northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.16½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.09½ to \$1.14½; No. 3 northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.13½. Winter wheat—Montana, No. 1 dark hard, \$1.16½ to \$1.21½; No. 1 hard, \$1.14½ to \$1.22½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.11½ to \$1.12½; No. 1 hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.11½. Durum wheat—No. 1 amber, \$1.09½ to \$1.11½; No. 1 durum, \$1.07½ to \$1.09½; No. 2 durum, \$1.06½ to \$1.07½; No. 3 amber, \$1.05½ to \$1.07½; No. 3 durum, \$1.04½ to \$1.06½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 72½c to 73c; No. 3 yellow, 71½c to 73c; No. 2 mixed, 70½c to 71c; No. 3 mixed, 69½c to 70c. Oats—No. 2 white, 45½c to 46c; No. 3 white, 45c to 45½c; No. 4 white, 42c to 44c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.37½ to \$2.41½.

**WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK**  
The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending May 30, 1924:  
Receipts this week: Cattle, 4,214; hogs, 4,326; sheep, 86. Last week: Cattle, 6,279; hogs, 5,957; sheep, 17.  
Cattle receipts on this market during the

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur May 26 to May 31, inclusive													
Date	OATS			BARLEY			FLAX			RYE			
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	1 CW
May 26	39	38	38	35	33	64	60	56	55	218	214	192	68
27	39	38	38	34	33	64	60	57	55	216	212	191	68
28	39	38	38	34	33	64	60	57	56	216	212	191	68
29	40	38	38	35	34	64	60	57	56	217	213	191	68
30	39	38	38	35	34	63	59	57	56	218	214	192	68
31	39	38	38	34	34	62	59	57	56	211	207	190	67
Week Ago	40	38	38	35	34	64	60	56	54	215	210	191	68
Year Ago	46	43	44	43	40	52	47	44	44	223	219	199	66

past week show considerable falling off, but even in the face of lighter deliveries prices continue no more than even with last week's decline. Best handy-weight butcher steers are bringing from 6½c to 6½c, with choice exports up to 7c. Choice baby heaves 7c to 7½c. We made the record sale so far this month on May 29, with a shipment of fancy baby heaves raised and fed by John Kerslake, of Carroll, Man., ten head averaging 830 lbs., at \$8.25 per cwt. Only the best finished baby heaves will bring satisfactory prices, the medium qualities are not in demand, the only outlet for them being as feeders at a price that is not satisfactory to the producer. Good quality feeder steers are bringing from 4½c to 5c. Choice short-keeps from 5c to 5½c. Choice stockers from 4c to 4½c. Choice handy-weight veal calves from 7c to 8c, heavy calves from 4c to 5c, plain calves in very poor demand at from 2c to 3c.

The hog market during the past week remains steady with thick-smooths at time of writing selling from 7c to 7.10c with a 10 per cent. premium over this price for select hogs.

There are not sufficient sheep and lambs coming to establish a market. What few top lambs are coming will bring from 13c to 14c, medium qualities 10c to 11c. Sheep from 6c to 8c.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Choice export steers	\$6.50 to \$7.00
Prime butcher steers	6.25 to 6.50
Good to choice steers	5.75 to 6.25
Medium to good steers	4.00 to 5.57
Common steers	3.00 to 4.00
Choice feeder steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium feeders	4.00 to 4.50
Common feeder steers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium stockers	3.50 to 4.00
Common stockers	2.50 to 3.25
Choice butcher heifers	5.50 to 6.00
Fair to good heifers	4.50 to 5.50
Medium heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice stock heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Choice butcher cows	4.25 to 4.75
Fair to good cows	3.50 to 4.25
Cutter cows	2.00 to 2.50
Bred stock cows	2.25 to 2.75
Canner cows	1.00 to 1.25
Choice springers	50.00 to 60.00
Common springers	20.00 to 30.00
Choice light veal calves	7.00 to 8.00
Choice heavy calves	4.50 to 5.50
Common calves	2.00 to 3.00
Heavy bull calves	3.00 to 4.00

**EGGS AND POULTRY**  
**WINNIPEG**—Eggs: Market is firm with receipts very light. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 24c, firsts 22c, seconds 18c. Jobbing, extras 28c to 28½c, firsts 26c to 26½c. Poultry: Live chickens 10c to 13c, fowl 7c to 13c, cocks 7c, geese 9c, ducks 9c, turkeys 12c to 13c, dressed chickens 15c to 18c, fowl 12c to 18c, cocks 12c, ducks 14c, geese 14c, turkeys 17c to 19c.

**REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW**  
—Eggs: Receipts are very light. Dealers quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 23c, firsts 21c, seconds 17c. The North Battleford section reports a good supply of eggs. Jobbers are offering for extras 20c, firsts 18c, seconds 14c. Poultry: There are no offerings in poultry.

**EDMONTON**—Eggs: This market is firm with receipts fairly heavy. Dealers are quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 18c, firsts 16c, seconds 12c. Jobbing extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 21c. Poultry: Unchanged.

**CALGARY**—Eggs: Market is firm. Dealers quoting to country shippers, delivered, extras 18c, firsts 17c, seconds 13c. Jobbing, extras 26c, firsts 24c, seconds 21c. Retailing, extras \$6.00, firsts \$5.50, seconds \$5.25 per case. Poultry: Unchanged.

## Grain Enquiry Commission

A matter which does not seem to have very much connection with the handling of grain at Vancouver, came before the Royal Grain Commission sitting at that place last week. This was the case regarding a cargo of wheat loaded at an elevator operated by Davidson and Smith, in 1922, and which is the subject of a suit in the Manitoba courts. It had been stated that on account of this operation Davidson and Smith had been refused registration on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, but J. R. Smith informed the Commission that although Davidson and Smith had closed their elevator at the lake head because of business complications they had not been refused registration by the exchange nor a license.

R. G. Reid, provincial treasurer of Alberta, who happened to be visiting Vancouver, appeared before the Commission last Tuesday at the request of Joseph Clark, Edmonton, to testify in connection with the Van Allen charges, but his evidence did not amount to very much inasmuch as the chairman observed that the witness could not be asked to disclose any information he secured as a member of the cabinet. With regard to the charges Mr. Reid simply stated that Mr. Van Allen represented the Alberta government. A telegram was laid before the Commission from the Canadian Council of Agriculture stating that the council had adopted a resolution in favor of one national control for the grain industry, and that all terminals and elevators should be administered under the authority of the Board of Grain Commissioners.

### Construction Contracts

The conditions under which Spillers Overseas Ltd., were induced to put money into an elevator project in Vancouver harbor also came before the Commission in connection with the charges of undue influence for the securing of an elevator site. R. H. Gale, ex-mayor of Vancouver, recounted the formation of the Vancouver Terminal Grain Company, which secured an elevator site on a lease for 99 years, at an annual rental of \$12,000. Under this the Spillers Overseas Ltd., had taken a very substantial part of the interests involved in the erection of the elevator. Eleven construction contracts with the Vancouver Harbor Board which largely exceeded the original estimates came before the Commission at the Wednesday sitting, and mixed up with these was also the question of undue influence alleged to have been exercised by J. R. Smith. G. H. Van Allen, representing the Alberta government, made a demand for the production of about 47 letters connected with these contracts.

C. D. Howe, engineer, testified in connection with the construction of the Woodward elevator. He stated that the estimate of the elevator superstructure complete was \$359,000, and that the actual cost was \$504,000, the cause of the excess was rush construction, the necessity for getting material on short notice and changes in working conditions.

### Firm in Default

The secretary of the Commission had been instructed to wire the Winnipeg Grain Exchange with reference to the standing in that organization of Davidson and Smith and J. R. Smith. A reply was received stating that J. R. Smith had been and still is a member in good standing on the exchange, but that the firm doing an elevator business at the head of the lakes known as Davidson and Smith had been declared in default by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange as a result of complications regarding a cargo of wheat.

On Friday the Commission heard evidence with regard to the terms of the lease under which the British Oriental Grain Company secured the partial completed Woodward elevator. It is charged that a bargain was made involving completion of the elevator by public money, and its lease to the Edmonton company at an inadequate rental. K. A. Blatchford, mayor of Edmonton, and president of the company, stated that the terms of the lease were very hard, the payment to the Harbor Board amounting to about \$75,000. Neither the Davidson and

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Smith Company nor the Pacific Construction Company, he affirmed, has any connection with the company.

## Curiosities of Insect Life

Continued from Page 2

moths are injurious to fruit trees and field crops. The codling moth, the gypsy moth and several owl moths being particularly destructive. Cut-worms, boll-worms and canker-worms are embryo moths, whose activities are a source of great loss to agricultural interests. The urban dweller too, has evidence of the doings of at least one member of this family. The cloth moth, like all other types, prefers to work in darkness and finds suitable environment in closets where garments are wont to be hung. The eggs are usually deposited in furs or woollens, the resultant larvae enclosing themselves in cases made from the nap of the cloth or from fur cut from coat, muff or stole. Articles of clothing which are stored in well-lighted closets or placed in air-tight boxes, or even in paper bags, are, as a rule, immune from attack by the cloth moth.

### The Ants' Cows

Occasionally, and despite the care of the owner, house plants become infested with a very minute insect pest. These tiny creatures are known as aphides, and have at least one curious characteristic. The males are winged and move freely from plant to plant, but the females must be content to creep because they have been denied the means of flight. Certain kinds of aphides are used as "milk cows" by ants. Plant lice extract a sweet substance from leaves and stems, and this substance exuding from the body, is eagerly sought by the ants. The "dairy farming" activities of these busy ants are such as to fill one with amazement.

The grasshopper breathes through pores in the side of the body. The ear of this unwelcome visitor is placed upon its abdomen. Lady-bug beetles are extremely beneficial, living chiefly upon potato bugs and various kinds of plant lice. Beetles are notable sextons, burying expeditiously such small birds and mammals as have fallen by the wayside.

Fire-flies have solved the problem of producing light without heat. The Glow-worm, living upon snails, administers an anesthetic to its prospective victims before taking their life. When an insect acquires wings it has attained to full growth—thus small flies are not, as is popularly supposed, the immature progeny of the larger ones. Mayflies have incomplete mouths and take no food after arriving at an adult stage. Dragon flies, contrary to popular conception, are harmless to mankind. Earwigs, despite the suggestive name, are also inoffensive creatures. The cockroach craves her eggs and carries them about with her until they hatch. Some insects are so small that they are almost invisible to the unaided eye. Many parasitic insects have in turn parasitic creatures living upon them. These are known as hyper-parasites.

"Great fleas have smaller fleas  
Upon their backs to bite 'em;  
The smaller fleas have lesser still,  
And so ad infinitum."



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Often we marvel at her—the girl whose only asset is her beauty. She knows so little and says so little; yet serenely attracts everyone to her side. Too often her clever rival sits in a corner, alone.

\* \* \*

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It is worth trying for this charm thousands have, the clear, fresh skin you want—do this one week, then note the change.

Use powder and rouge if you wish. But never leave them on over night. They clog the pores, often enlarge them. Blackheads and disfigurements often follow. They must be washed away.

Wash your face with soothing Palmolive. Then massage softly into the skin. Rinse thoroughly. Then repeat both washing and

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